

U.K., Argentina move to resume ties

LONDON (R) — Britain and Argentina Monday took a first step towards restoring normal relations after their Falkland Islands conflict by releasing billions of dollars in funds frozen in each other's banks. At the same time, a government-commissioned report by Lord Shackleton, son of the Antarctic explorer, urged substantial British investment to boost the faltering Falklands economy. The lifting of financial sanctions from midnight Monday, announced by the British treasury, will free \$1 billion of Argentine deposits and allow British banks to join in efforts to ease the burden Argentina faces in repaying its \$36.6 billion foreign debt. In Buenos Aires, Foreign Ministry sources said the government had been informed of the British decision. Similar action would be announced shortly by the Economy Ministry, they said.

Jordan Times

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورديان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة منشورة من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الواي"

Soviets support Arab Mideast plan

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union has indicated its support for the Middle East peace plan endorsed by delegates at a four-day Arab League summit in Morocco. The official Soviet news agency TASS Monday summarised the main points of the new plan and said: "These legitimate and just demands have the invariable support of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community." The commentary was the first major statement by the official Soviet media on the joint Arab peace plan announced at the end of last week's summit in Fez. In an apparent reference to President Reagan's recent Middle East initiative, the TASS commentary said: "Is there anything in common between plans for a real Middle East settlement and U.S. plans? Absolutely nothing." Washington attaches all sorts of reservations to the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

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CAEU to sign memorandum with FAO

AMMAN (Petra) — Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) secretary-general Fakhri Kadouri will leave Amman for Rome Tuesday for a two-day visit to the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) during which he will sign a memorandum of understanding between the CAEU and the FAO. Dr. Kadouri will also discuss with the FAO director general and officials the efforts made by the CAEU to coordinate agricultural cooperation and integration and the results of the meetings of the technical committee of the Arab and international organisations which studied the phases covered in Arab agricultural integration and coordination recently in Amman.

Arafat points to new U.N. role in Mideast

PARIS (R) — The Arab summit in Fez has introduced a new element involving the United Nations into the Middle East situation, according to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat. Mr. Arafat, in an interview with the Algerian Press Service (APS), monitored here Sunday, said: "We have introduced a new element by announcing that the United Nations Security Council has the responsibility to guarantee peace for all states in the region, including the Palestinian state. This is the reason why we subordinated the establishment of peace in the region to the creation of the Palestinian state. We say that, in accordance with international law and U.N. resolutions, which are rejected by the Israelis and regrettable also by the United States, we have linked peace to the creation of the independent Palestinian state, with Al Qods (Jerusalem) as capital," he said. Asked for his view on U.S. rejection of parts of the Arab peace plan, notably those concerning the creation of a Palestinian state, Mr. Arafat said: "America and the whole world should know that, no-one can impose his will on us. America can propose whatever projects it likes but it will never be able to impose its will on the Arab World represented at the Fez summit," he said.

40 to 50 believed dead in renewed raids Israeli jetfighters attack Syrians, PLO in Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — Israeli planes Monday mounted their most intensive series of strikes into Lebanon for a month, attacking Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese leftist positions in the centre of the country.

Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) said Sunday that its group ambushed an Israeli vehicle in the Bekaa valley and killed six soldiers.

Beirut last month after the devastating 10-week Israeli siege reappeared within days in Tripoli and the Bekaa, urging the commandos to fight on.

State-run Beirut Radio said at 1400 GMT that the raids were still going on after more than eight hours. It said between 40 and 50 people were believed to have been dead and an equal number injured.

Residents of Beirut, 25 kilometres from the nearest bombing, heard the roar of planes throughout the morning and the occasional distant thump of exploding bombs.

Abu Al Abed, a member of the DFLP central committee, said DFLP fighters attacked an Israeli command vehicle with rocket-propelled grenades some 10 to 12 kilometres behind Israeli lines in hills skirting the west side of the Bekaa two days ago.

The PLO newspaper Sada Al Maaraka, published in Damascus, Monday quoted the deputy commander of the PLO's forces as saying that Palestinian fighters in Lebanon would continue operations against the Israelis.

Security sources said civilians were fleeing from several small towns and villages in the area.

Government sources said they had heard reports that the Israeli planes had been in action further north near the coastal city of Tripoli, where there are several Palestinian refugee camps. But they had no confirmed details.

An Israeli military spokesman said in Tel Aviv three Israeli soldiers were killed in a rocket attack in east Lebanon on Friday.

Khalil Al Wazir, popularly known as Abu Jihad, declared: "As soon as they left Beirut, leaders of the Palestinian revolution went to Tripoli and the Bekaa to affirm to the Palestinian forces and Lebanese masses that the armed struggle would continue."

The attacks, concentrated in the mountains east of Beirut and in the Bekaa Valley, were the heaviest since the Israelis stopped bombing Beirut on Aug. 12.

Since then some 13,000 Palestinian fighters and Syrian troops have been evacuated from Beirut under a U.S.-negotiated agreement, shifting the focus of the war to the centre, east and north of Lebanon where the Syrians still control large areas and the fighters have continued to harry the invading Israelis.

Abu Al Abed said the commandos, who had spent several days behind Israeli lines, made their way back to Syrian-held territory after the attack.

The newspaper said in a commentary: "The Palestinian revolution is here to stay. This does not mean Tripoli and the Bekaa only but the whole of Lebanon."

The 16 members were therefore obliged to settle for requesting a statement by the prime minister during the next NCC session, but the Jordan Times learned that they have submitted a request in writing to NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar that the session following the prime minister's statement be devoted to a debate of new developments on the Arab and international levels.

Tension has been rising in the mountains and the Bekaa since the evacuation of the Palestinians and Syrians from Beirut. Talks have been scheduled on the withdrawal of the fighters, Syrian troops and the Israeli army from the areas they control but have not yet started.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan told reporters Monday that until Israeli troops pulled back from the outskirts of Beirut as agreed in the evacuation plan, talks could not begin on withdrawals from the rest of the country.

For their part, the Israelis launched three lightning air raids against Syrian anti-aircraft missile batteries in Lebanon during the last week and warned Damascus they will not tolerate such weapons being brought across the border.

Security sources and local radio stations named at least 15 different places hit by the Israeli air force Monday, mostly along or near the main Beirut-Damascus road which snakes through the mountains and then dips into the fertile Bekaa.

DFLP ambush In the Lebanese-Syrian border town of Shtaura, a leader of the

Eight Israeli soldiers disappeared just over a week ago from a post on the front line and the PLO said later it was holding them as prisoners of war. PLO leaders who were evacuated from

Most of the missiles hit have been Soviet-built SAM-9s, batteries of four short-range rockets mounted on a vehicle.

PLO: 8 Israeli captives doing well

DAMASCUS (R) — Eight Israeli soldiers captured by Palestinian forces in Lebanon nine days ago are in good health, a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) spokesman said Monday. Sada Al Maaraka, issued by the PLO's unified information office here, added that visits to the captives could be arranged once certain formalities with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) were complete.

Badran to brief NCC on latest developments

By Samira Kassar Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Prime Minister Mudar Badran is expected to address the next session of the National Consultative Council (NCC) to explain recent political developments in the Middle East and the Arab World. The request for a government statement on recent political developments following U.S. President Reagan's proposals for Middle East peace and the Arab summit conference at Fez was made by a group of 16 NCC members during Monday's session.

The group included Dr. Faisal Kan'an, Dr. Yalya Kureis, Dr. Jamal Shafar, Mr. Mahmoud Al Kayed, Mrs. Leila Shafar, Dr. Carlos Df'mis, Mrs. Samia Zarou, Mr. Omar Nabulsi, Mr. Abdul Jabir Tayyim, Mrs. Haifa Al Bashir, Mr. Mamdouh Al Ahbadi, Mr. Mohammad Ramadan Paris, Mr. Hisham Tel, Mr. Hani Abu Hajleh and Mr. Abdul Salam Qasem.

'An opportunity for peace that may not come again' Shultz urges Israeli-Arab talks

NEW YORK (R) — Israel and the Arab states should start peace negotiations soon because there was "an opportunity for peace that may not come again soon," Secretary of State George Shultz has told prominent American Jews.

Shultz was applauded when he declared his dedication to achieving peace in the Middle East, when he quoted Mr. Reagan on his dedication to Israeli security and twice when he said the U.S. would not dictate peace terms to Israel.

Jewish community over President Reagan's plan. Israel has categorically rejected the proposals and many American Jewish leaders fear they could be a sign of eroding U.S. support for Israel.

"The train is about to leave the station for a last time and you better be aboard," he told 300 major donors to the United Jewish Appeal Sunday night.

Mr. Shultz, making his first public speech since taking office, pledged that the United States would not dictate terms for a Middle East peace. But it would not depart from the peace proposals spelled out by President Reagan on Sept. 1, he added.

Mr. Shultz went to great lengths in his speech to say the proposals were just that—and the United States did not expect Israel to accept them as much as discuss them.

Mr. Shultz, making his first public speech since taking office, pledged that the United States would not dictate terms for a Middle East peace. But it would not depart from the peace proposals spelled out by President Reagan on Sept. 1, he added.

But moments later, when he said the U.S. regarded the continuation of Jewish settlements on the West Bank and Gaza as "detrimental to the peace process," he was greeted only by silence.

He said the path of rejection has achieved nothing but tragedy, particularly for the Palestinians, the president's fresh start offers a promise of resolution with honour and justice.

The speech was delayed for 15 minutes as a man shouting "Shultz has stabbed Israel in the back" tried to break into the room where he was to speak.

He was also greeted with silence when he told his audience: "It is not in Israel's long-term interests to try to rule over the more than one million Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza."

He said the absence from negotiations of Jordan and representatives of the Palestinians living in the occupied territories had been the "crucial missing link" in the Camp David process.

46 killed as Spanish plane aborts takeoff

MALAGA, Spain (R) — A DC-10 charter plane packed with American and Spanish tourists crashed and caught fire while taking off from New York Monday, leaving at least 46 people dead and about 90 injured, Malaga airport officials said.

Most of the victims were burned to death after being trapped in the tail section of the three-engine aircraft.

Mitterrand will meet Arafat if 'deemed useful'

PARIS (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand will receive Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat in Paris when he considers circumstances warrant such a meeting, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said Monday.

The plane shot off the end of the runway at this Mediterranean resort, hit a truck on a nearby road, and then broke up and burst into flames in a sugar cane field.

Wreckage of the aircraft, carrying 380 passengers and 13 crew from Malaga to New York, was strewn over the Malaga-Cadiz highway and sugar cane fields.

In a radio interview, he said President Mitterrand would receive Mr. Arafat when he deemed it useful. "I am not saying it will take place tomorrow. But if Mr. Arafat comes, it would be because a step towards peace has been achieved," he said.

Owners of the plane, the Spanish charter company Spantax, said it crashed after the pilot tried to abort the takeoff when he detected a sudden abnormal vibration.

Survivors said those in the tail section were trapped by fire and jammed emergency doors and it took rescuers four hours to fight their way to them.

Amid mounting press speculation here that Mr. Arafat would come to France to see President Mitterrand, the minister said it was left to the French president and the PLO leader to make sure that the conditions for such a meeting were met.

Red Cross officials at the scene said they had recovered 42 bodies from the tail section, which bore the brunt of the impact with the ground and caught fire first.

Other passengers said the crew and some male passengers stayed inside the plane to help others out.

Press reports from Rabat, the Moroccan capital, said Mr. Arafat may come to Paris as a member of a seven-man committee, set up by the Arab summit which ended its session in Fez last week, and which is due to tour Arab and Western capitals shortly.

Vatican outraged by Israeli charges

VATICAN CITY (R) — The Vatican reacted with anger and indignation Monday after Israel accused the Holy See of indifference over the murder of Jewish people.

A Vatican communique said the charges, reported in the Italian press quoting a senior Israeli government spokesman in occupied Jerusalem Sunday, were "an outrage against the truth."

Vatican officials termed the statement one of the strongest ever issued by the Holy See.

The battle of words was triggered by Pope John Paul's decision, confirmed at the weekend, to receive the head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Yasser Arafat, in a private audience here on Wednesday.

The Israeli official was quoted as having said: "The church, which never said a word about the massacre of Jews for six years in Europe, and has had little to say about the killing of Christians for seven years in Lebanon, is now ready to meet a man who has killed in Lebanon, and who wants the destruction of Israel to complete the work of the Nazis."

The Vatican statement said in response: "The declaration by an authoritative Israeli government official... contains words which, more than surprising, are almost incredible."

Outrage against truth "This outrage against the truth cannot be allowed to go without reply," the Vatican statement said.

Vatican sources said Pope John Paul planned a meeting with Mr. Arafat after his general audience on Wednesday, to express his sympathy with the sufferings of the Palestinian people.

The Pope has called repeatedly in the past two years for peaceful negotiations to solve the Palestinian problem, and the Vatican, which has never recognised the Israeli state, has made scarcely-veiled condemnations of Israeli military actions in Lebanon.

But Vatican sources fiercely rejected the charge of anti-Semitism implicitly levelled by Israel, and Monday's statement accused the Israeli government of forgetting the church's role in saving thousands of Jews before and during World War II.

Sharp words "The (Israeli) declaration suggests that they have forgotten... how much the Pope, the Holy See, the Catholic church with its pastors and its organisations in various countries did to protect and save thousands and thousands of Jews before and during the Second World War," the Vatican said.

Pope John Paul, speaking at Auschwitz during his 1979 visit to his Polish homeland, passionately condemned the Nazi genocide, it added.

The sharpness of the Vatican's language, and the attribution of the statement to the Holy See rather than the Vatican press office, appeared to reflect the Pope's personal anger over the Israeli government's attack, Vatican sources said.

Israeli officials, who refused to be identified, said Sunday that Israel is trying to prevent the meeting between Mr. Arafat and Pope John Paul. The officials did not say how Israel would try to prevent the meeting. Israel has protested previous contacts between the Vatican and the PLO.

Israel holds 53 Pakistani prisoners

ISLAMABAD (R) — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has informed the Pakistan government that Israeli troops in Lebanon are holding 53 Pakistanis as prisoners, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday. The spokesman said Islamabad had sent a query to the ICRC after hearing reports that a number of Pakistanis were taken prisoner by Israeli forces after they invaded Lebanon.

Yemeni leader visits Moscow today

MOSCOW (R) — Ali Nasser al-Abdhamad, president and party chief of Marxist-ruled South Yemen, will visit the Soviet Union, Tuesday, the official Soviet news agency TASS reported Monday. The visit was due to have taken place in March. TASS said at the time that it had been postponed by mutual arrangement. Western diplomats said they may have decided not to meet because of the death of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Athens confirms ship hit by Iraqi fire

THESS (A.P.) — A Greek freighter was hit by an Iraqi rocket in the Arabian Gulf over the weekend but all 21 crew members are reported safe, the Merchant Marine Ministry said Monday. A ministry spokesman said the rocket struck the 10,600-ton Evangelia S. in one of the holds and set the vessel on fire. The crew was picked up by another Greek freighter after abandoning ship. The ship was empty at the time of the attack, the spokesman said. The Evangelia S. was the third Greek freighter to be hit by Iraqi rockets in the past six months. It has warned since war broke out with Iran two years ago that vessels sailing the Gulf at their own risk.

U.S. grounds CH-47 Chinook helicopters

ANNHEIM, West Germany (R) — The U.S. Army Monday ordered all Boeing CH-47 Chinook helicopters grounded for 24 hours following Saturday's crash near Mannheim airport in which 46 people died. A U.S. military spokesman said the Chinooks were being grounded as a precautionary measure and the department of the army in Washington stressed the decision was not based on the findings of investigators probing the Mannheim disaster.

Jordan's labour force totalled 450,000 in '81

AMMAN (Petra) — The labour force in Jordan in 1981 totalled 450,000 persons distributed among the various economic activities, according to Labour Ministry Under-Secretary Tayssir Abu Jaber.

Dr. Abu Jaber said the ministry's statistics indicate that the ratio of people working in agriculture totalled 10 per cent of the total labour force, two per cent in mining, 10 per cent in industry, 1.5 per cent in electricity and water, 14 per cent in construction,

10 per cent in commerce, 8.5 per cent in transport, storage and communications, 2.5 per cent in financial services, insurance and real estate and 41.5 per cent in public administration, defence and other services.

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HOME REPORTS

Two adventurous cyclists recall their journey of a lifetime across Jordan

By T. Gartside and B. Stuart

We arrived at Aqaba having spent 24 hours on the *El Arish* sailing from Suez. There had been a sense of excitement as the Gulf narrowed and the port became clearly visible. We landed not with mixed feelings, but simply not knowing what to expect of Jordan, the first stepping stone in our crossing of the Arabian peninsula to Dubai. In particular, we had no idea what conditions would be like for cycling, our elected method of travel.

Two days staying with friends gave us the chance to rest and consolidate after a strenuous 1,400 kilometre tour in Egypt. Also an opportunity to make our choice of which of the three routes we would take to Amman; the Western road to the Dead Sea, the King's Highway or the Desert Highway. Despite our friends' warning that the King's Highway would be "very, very tough", we decided to take it, as it offered the most scenic route.

Although the going was hard we never regretted our decision. It was to be one of the finest stretches of cycle touring in our expedition from England to India.

A cyclist gets a close feeling of the country through which he is passing; all the senses are fully utilised. A car driver is insulated with

him the four walls of his vehicle. On the afternoon of King Hussein's birthday we set off from the seaside resort towards the interior jagged mountains terrain traversed by Wadis.

Cycling in the mountains behind Aqaba, we keenly felt the ruggedness of the country and were excited by the colours of the rocks: the purples, blues and yellows. We sensed our first inklings of the spirit of the desert. As darkness fell we pulled off the road and pitched camp.

We awoke to a clear sky with a full moon. Our goal that day was Petra, a ride of 80 Kilometres. Anxious to make an early start so that we could wander around the site in the afternoon and deciding the sun would soon rise we struck camp and started cycling. After about three hours of very cold riding we realised we had badly misjudged the arrival of dawn (neither of us wears a watch). We slept by the side of the road until the sun rose several hours later. We must have been up at around midnight.

Another of the early highlights of the day was being invited by a rockwork crew in their hut; their spontaneous welcome was typical of the hospitality we received in Jordan. In addition to breakfast we enjoyed a few tunes played for us on a rababa.

Greatest highlight

At two o'clock the village of Wadi Musa and Petra lay before us. It was an exhilarating downhill run; although we weren't so enthusiastic the following day as we struggled up the one-five-slope back onto the King's Highway and onto Shaubak and Tafila. We were left with a feeling of awe at the effort of the Nabateans in hewing their town out of sheer rock. For most Western visitors Petra could well be the greatest highlight of a Jordanian visit; for us, it was good to see, but our main emphasis was to meet the people, the life force of any country.

Over the next two days we came to appreciate the King's Highway as a dream route for cycle tourists; the road itself is good, carries little traffic and has spectacular scenery.

It was solid climb from Tafila, but this was only a high of what we had to face when we arrived at Wadi el Hasa: two German travellers at Petra had compared it to North America's Grand Canyon. Previously in the tour the big climbs had been in the form of mountain passes; this was the first time we had encountered such a large valley. The reversal of the standard order of ascent and descent required a different mental approach.

We negotiated the descent in 30 minutes, our progress hampered by strong winds and the occasional mountain goat; though at points our speed exceeded 40 m.p.h. The ascent took two hours. Clinging our way up the other side, near the top the light began to fade and we suffered two punctures. With night came the cold. It was with great relief that we eventually came over the top and saw the flat plain below.

It was our good fortune to spend the evening with the Adedich brothers in a nearby village. Mohamammed ran the farm. Khaled was on holiday from Jeddah where he managed a shopping complex. We had seen their house close by the road and asked if it would be possible to camp. That was out of the question; we were immediately invited into the guest room. Khaled gave us the bitter Bedouin coffee; he kept pouring, we kept drinking; whilst slurping our eighth measure we asked him how many were normally drunk. With a grin he said "three", we were enlightened!

The evening meal was a traditional *mensef*, after which many villagers called in. For us it was a scene of great character; sur-

rounded by flashing Arab eyes and smiles we became the centre of attention. Tentative attempts to increase our limited Arabic vocabulary were met with loud but good natured laughs. As the evening rolled on we progressed and by its end, amongst other things, we had mastered the standard greetings and could ask to camp and for water. At times Arabic conversation rattled over our heads like gunfire. Compared to a gathering of Westerners there existed an all-pervading vitality, the vitality of the Arabs.

The next morning we had breakfast, bade a warm farewell to our hosts whom we hope to see again, and headed north accompanied by their advice that the forthcoming Wadi Mujib would be more severe than El Hasa.

It was a gentle downhill run to Kerak. We admired the 14th-century castle built by the Crusaders, later re-used by Saladin, and after obtaining the necessary permission, we left the King's Highway, cycling west towards Mazra and the Dead Sea, 30 kilometres distant. The scenery is again spectacular and half way down there is a marvellous view of the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea; the Lissan Peninsula is clearly visible. At the Dead Sea we did the tourist thing, experiencing the amazing sensation of bobbing up and down like a cork.

We returned to Kerak that evening, it was too late to cycle further; we went into a house on the outskirts of town and asked whether it would be possible to put up our tent. Again we were promptly invited inside. It was a strange family — the house provided quarters for men working on a nearby construction site. Among them was Abdullah, who had seen most of the world as a merchant seaman and his wild-looking Palestinian friend; they had eaten in a local restaurant but helped us prepare a meal, which we ate to the strains of Western disco music.

Much to our delight we discovered they were going out to a cafe later that evening to watch television, England playing Yugoslavia in a round of the World Cup. Their company was bright and lighthearted but they became quite serious when we told them of our intention to cycle through the Wadi Mujib. Abdullah said: "You're crazy." The Desert Highway to Amman. It's flat. It is not possible to cycle up the Wadi Mujib, it's like this", he inclined his hand to the near vertical.

The following morning we were in fine spirits as England had won



Friendly Jordanians welcome the cyclists through the journey



The cyclists on their fully-equipped bicycles

their way into the World Cup Finals. Abdullah's warning had only strengthened our resolve to cycle up the Mujib. Even morning rain didn't dent our enthusiasm. The top of the Mujib Valley was reached about midday; it was still raining intermittently. Due to fog, visibility was poor as we commenced our descent. We were especially cautious as it was dominated by sharp hairpin bends; there wasn't the freedom to let go as a result of the constant braking.

The tricky descent was negotiated without mishap, but the real test was yet to come. Abdullah had said "not possible", we were to prove him wrong!

Punishing climb

In retrospect it was probably the

most punishing climb of our whole tour. We started the ascent with light conversation but after two kilometres the climbing demanded our complete concentration. Half way up the ten kilometre climb we were close to breaking through the physical barrier and into the area a runner would call "runner's high", where the mind blocks out the reluctance of the body.

Encouraged by the sunshine penetrating the clouds, we cycled on. A gang of disbelieving roadworkers looked down several winding through the bends; after fifteen minutes we passed them and their incredulous gazes changed to broad smiles as they saw we were real and not a mirage. We carried on, finally attaining



Cold weather hits hard in the desert

the summit, where we enjoyed a special reward for the hard climb; a cup of coffee and some shortbread, provided by an English family on an outing from Amman.

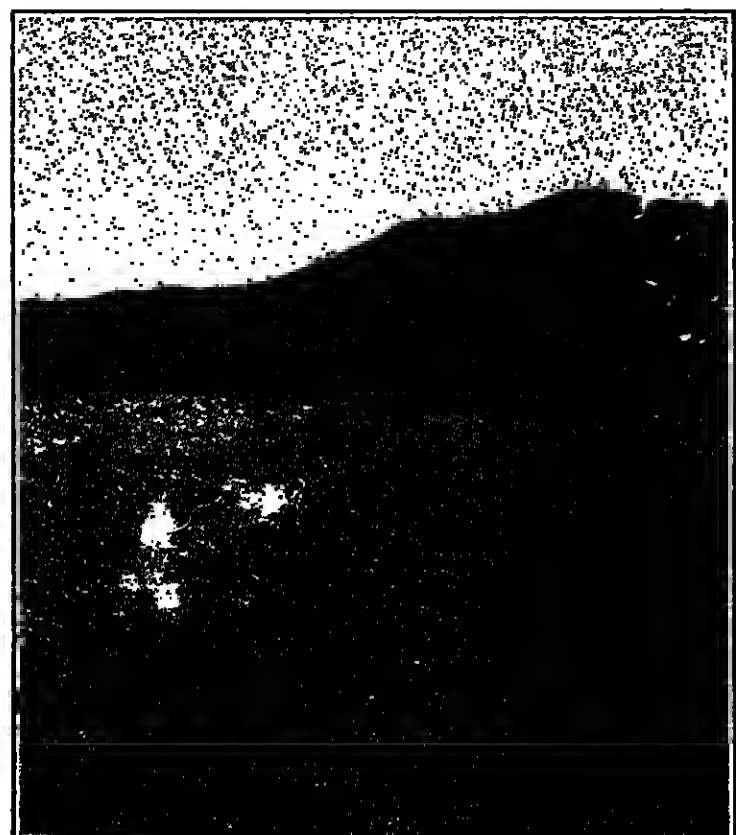
With the momentum developed on the climb we decided to attempt to cycle to Amman that afternoon, a distance for the day of 110 kilometres. It certainly wasn't a ride without event. Three miles before a lift despite the imminent rain; we were determined to cycle to Amman. It poured; we rode on.

In a cafe in Madapur we contemplated another problem; the lights weren't working on our bikes; we managed to effect a running repair. It was 6.30 by the cafe clock as we took off.

Our aim was thwarted 10 kilometres short of the capital. As a

result of roadworks and the rain the tarmac was covered in wet, slippery mud; it was impossible to cycle; even cars were travelling very cautiously. It looked as though we wouldn't make it that night. However in the darkness we were eventually lucky enough to hitch a lift ... we made it to Amman after all. We spent a few days there sightseeing and dealing with paperwork. Having obtained visas for Saudi Arabia and Qatar we set off westwards on the next leg of our journey to India. The kindness of the people, the stark beauty of the countryside and the rigours of Wadi El Hasa and Mujib, combined to provide us with an unforgettable fortnight. We'll be back!

Royal Wings magazine



Cycling across the desert to Aqaba

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30	Cartoons
18:15	Cartoons
18:30	The Waltons
19:25	Local Programme
19:30	Local Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:40	Thought & Society
22:30	Arabic Series
23:30	News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Comedy
21:10	Documentary
22:00	News in English
22:15	Variety Show

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:10	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
12:00	Morning Show
12:05	News Summary
12:10	News Summary
12:15	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Country Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals, Old Favourites
17:00	Science Report, Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Top Twenty
19:00	Newsdesk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Evening Show
21:55	News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newdesk 06:30 Four Hands in Harmony 06:45 Financial News 06:55

Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24

Hours News Summary 07:30 The Philip Jones Brass Ensemble 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newdesk 08:30 Countdown 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 A World of Wind and Brass 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 To Build a Fire 10:30 Granger in The Strand 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Robert Service 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Stephen and Son 13:00 World News 13:09 News 18:00 Commentary 18:15 What Hope of Heaven 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Meridian 19:30 Scotland This Week 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newdesk 20:30 Promenade Concert 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:43 Look Ahead 21:45 The Philip Jones Brass Ensemble 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Hatter's Castle 22:15 Classical Pop 23:30 What Hope of Heaven 24:00 World News 00:09 The World Today 00:25 Scotland This Week 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Keynotes 01:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 07:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News Roundup: Reports, opinions, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Special English Science and technology 18:15 Feature: Science in the News 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Special English Feature 20:30 Now Music USA 21:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 21:30 VOA Magazine 22:00 Special English: news 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 22:30 VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

* The latest scientific reference books published in the United Kingdom, at the British Council.

* History of the French Cinema, photographs, at the French Cultural Centre.

FILM

* Final episodes of the BBC TV series Civilisation, at the British Council at 8:00 p.m.

VIDEO

* CBS Evening News, at the American Centre at 12:00 noon and at 4:00 p.m.

CHOIR

* The YWCA choir invites all interested singers to join them at 7:30 p.m. at the YWCA, off Third Circle.

LECTURE

* By Mr. Ali Ghannoudi, on Prospects and the Coming Academic Year of the AUB, at the AUB Alumni Club at 6:30 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayat Arts Centre 665105
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Medeba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al-Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and

sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Munazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, 37400.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Assiuta International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

05:55 Fajr
08:20 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:32 Dhuhur
15:04 'Asr
17:43 Maghreb
19:08 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Ala information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15	Cairo (EA)
08:45	Doha (RJ)
08:55	Tunis, Athens (TUA)
09:00	Agaba (RJ)
09:30	Cairo (RJ)
09:30	Jeddah (RJ)
09:40	Ohahrn (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
10:00	Oubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:00	Riyadh (SV)
11:10	Cairo (EA)
11:20	Ankara (TA)
12:10	Muscat, Oubai, Bahrain (GA)
14:20	Tunis, Athens (TUA)
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)
15:30	Cairo (RJ)
16:00	Larnaca (RJ)
16:45	Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
16:45	Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
17:10	Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
17:15	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:30	London, Paris (RJ)
18:00	Cairo (RJ)
18:05	Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
18:05	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:30	Rome (RJ)
19:50	Frankfurt, Oamsmus (LT)
20:15	Tripoli (RJ)
22:05	Damascus (RJ)
22:30	Jeddah (RJ)
24:00	Cairo (RJ)
00:20	Baghdad (RJ)
01:10	Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES:

05:00	Cairo (RJ)
05:15	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Agaba (RJ)
08:15	Cairo (EA)
09:00	London (BA)
09:45	Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:30	Rome (RJ)
10:30	Tripoli (RJ)
11:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30	Cairo (RJ)
12:00	Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
12:00	Istanbul, London (RJ)
12:10	Cairo (EA)
12:30	Ankara (TA)
12:30	Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)

ARRIVALS

13:00	Riyadh (SV)
13:00	Doha, Bahrain, Muscat (GA)
14:00	Cairo (RJ)
15:15	Athens, Tunis (TUA)
16:30	Kuwait (KAC)
18:10	Cairo (EA)
18:30	Baghdad (RJ)
19:00	Kuwait (RJ)
19:15	Ohahrn (RJ)
19:30	Damascus (RJ)
19:30	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
20:00	Cairo (RJ)
20:15	Baghdad (RJ)
21:00	Bangkok (RJ)
21:15	Dubai, Muscat (RJ)
02:18	Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell-buy rates in Jds	
Belgian franc	74.2 / 74.6
Outch guilders	130 / 130.8
Egyptian guinea	365.8 / 371.6
French franc	50.4 / 50.7
Iraqi dinar	639.1 / 650.8
Italian lire (for 100)	25.4 / 25.6
Japanese yen (for 100)	136.1 / 136.9
Kuwaiti dirham	122.3 / 123.6
Lebanese lira	75.6 / 76.5
Omani rial	1032.5 / 1040
Omani rial	98.2 / 98.7
Saudi riyal	104.3 / 104.9
Swedish crown	57.4 / 57.8
Swiss franc	166.8 / 167.8
Syrian lira	61.3 / 61.8
UAE dirham	97.4 / 98
U.K. sterling pound	611.7 / 615.4
U.S. dollar	359 / 361
W. German mark	142.5 / 143.4

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Fair weather with low clouds and northerly moderate wind. In Aqaba northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg.C.
Amman 15/28
Aqaba 20/35
Deserts 16/33
Jordan Valley 24/35
Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 28, Aqaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 45 per cent, Aqaba 28 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193, 75111
Fire, police	199
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	22000
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	56390-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	813813-32
Hasid Maternity, J. Amman	44281-4
Al-Khater Maternity, J. Amman	42441
Jabal Amman Maternity	42362
Malhas, J. Amman	36140
Palatine, Shmeisani	66471-4
University Hospital	8458945
Oar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein	667158
Al-Musah, J. Hussein	667127-9
The Islamic, Abdali	665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164
Italian, Al-Muhajirin	77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	75111
Army, Marka	91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Farouk Hussein Maasour 38189

ZARQA

Dr. Mubash Al Hijawi 812178254
Al Sha's pharmacy (-)

IRBID

Dr. Muhammad Al Ta'anni 3711



PHOTO BY YOUSSEF AL 'ALLAN

Palestine pilgrims start to arrive

AMMAN (Petra) — The first group of 1,198 pilgrims from Palestine arrived in Amman on Monday morning en route to the holy shrines in Saudi Arabia. The rest of the pilgrims will arrive in Amman over the next two days.

Buses of the Public Transport Corporation (PTC) will be transporting the pilgrims from the King Hussein Bridge to Saudi Arabia. The PTC has allocated 56 buses for this purpose.

RSS team back from pollution conference

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) has participated in the seminar held at the Arab school for science and technology in Damascus on pollution and the protection of water sources in the Arab World.

The seminar, which concluded its meetings on Sunday, was organised by the Kuwaiti Institute for Scientific Research in cooperation with the University of Kuwait, the Kuwaiti Institute for scientific progress, the higher council for science in Syria and the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALESCO).

Head of the Industrial Chemistry Department at the RSS and chairman of the delegation Arafat

Al Tamimi said the participants in the two-week seminar discussed several working papers on the impact of pollution on water sources in the Arab World and on the natural environment.

He said the Jordanian delegation submitted a research paper on the situation of surface water in Jordan.

The aim of the seminar is to strengthen scientific and technological cooperation in the Arab World, particularly in the applied field, and to provide Arab scientists with the opportunity of exchanging information and getting acquainted with the scientific capabilities available and the chances for their contribution to the development of these capabilities.

JD 2.7m for vocational training complex in south

AMMAN (Petra) — An agreement was signed at the Education Ministry on Monday to establish a vocational secondary school complex in Eil Village, west of Ma'an city. The total cost of the complex, which will be completed in two years, is JD 2,700,000. Education Minister Sa'id Al Tai signed the

agreement for the ministry. Programmes which will be taught at the school will include industrial, commercial and postal

subjects. The school will be capable of accommodating 510 students and will have a boarding section for the students and teachers.

Cypriot trade delegation to visit Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — A Cypriot delegation of businessmen and industrialists headed by a senior official of the ministry of trade and industry will arrive in Amman on Saturday for a week-long visit to Jordan.

During the visit, the delegation will meet with several Jordanian officials to strengthen trade relations between the two countries. The delegation will also supervise the Cypriot industrial and trade fair which will be organised in Amman during its visit.

Arab envoys in Rome for IPU meeting

ROME (Petra) — All Arab parliamentary delegations, including the Jordanian delegation led by Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni, have arrived in Rome to attend the nine-day meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union conference which will begin there on Tuesday.

During his stay in Rome, Speaker Talhouni will meet with President of the Italian Senate Amintore Fanfani.

Anti-TB society is in financial difficulty

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Anti-TB Society is facing financial difficulties due to lack of contributions at a time when the society is shouldering heavy burdens and responsibilities in combating the disease, a society spokesman said Monday.

Mr. Khadr Tantash said that one per cent of the total population is suffering from TB, and that the society gives each TB patient JD 15 as a monthly salary in addition to foodstuffs, clothes and travel expenses to the TB treatment centres. The society has also given the Health Ministry special X-ray equipment to help diagnose this disease. The society also holds seminars for spreading awareness about this disease and cooperates with the information media in this connection, as well as distributing pamphlets and posters and organising visits to the patients at their homes to get acquainted with their conditions.

Mr. Tantash added that the society is a voluntary one which helps TB patients materially and mor-

ally and prepares continuous programmes for health education. It also renders services to everyone without exception and carries out all these activities in coordination and cooperation with the Health Ministry. The society does not receive any external aid, although it is an effective member in the International Anti-TB Federation and a member of the TB Regional Federation. All the funding the society receives comes from its members and from donors.

Mr. Tantash said that since this disease is widespread throughout the world, the late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein ordered the formation of the society in 1945 and supervised the drafting of its by-law. Since then, the society established a TB hospital on a 168-dunum plot of land.

His Majesty King Hussein opened the hospital in 1953 and the society opened seven branches throughout the country and has been performing its work since that date.

Seminar analyses U.S.-USSR struggle

AMMAN (Petra) — The seminar on Arab-African cooperation discussed in Monday's session two working papers on the struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union in the past, present and future in Africa and the Arab area.

The papers explained the strategy of the struggle and the related political and economic differences and views as well as the views of the African and Arab countries towards this struggle.

Participants also exchanged views on the relations among the big powers in the area and the impact of these relations on the future of the area.

Automobile club organises Jordan's 2nd national rally

By Afifah Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A national car rally, to train and accustom local drivers who wish to participate in the 1983 Jordan Rally, will take place in Jordan on Oct. 29, according to Mr. Derek Ledger, RAC manager and organiser of the rally.

The October car rally of the year 1981 led to the successful Jordan International Rally held last June. Next year's international rally will be held on Aug. 11 and 12. "It will more or less be the same as this year's event, but the route will be slightly different in the sense that participants will be visiting the Jordan Valley for the first time," the Royal Automobile Club's manager said.

Mr. Ledger told the Jordan Times that the rally will actually be of two categories: For contestants taking part for the first

time and for rally drivers who have already participated in the two previous contests, the national rally and the international one.

He also said that the rally will be sponsored by Toyota Company and trophies will be given to the first three winners. The starting point will be at the Automobile Club at 9:30 a.m. and the finishing point will be at the same place at 5:30 p.m. The distance to be covered by then will all together be 290 kilometres and the route taken will pass through Madaba, Dhiban, and Qatana. Much of the race will be on desert tracks.

Drivers are likely to face mechanical faults and road accidents. In order to minimise the danger of accidents, certain safety measures are required of each participant. The usual demanded precautions are seat belts, fire extin-

guishers, crash helmets, spare wheels and roll bars. A roll bar is a metal placed on the car's roof to protect the driver from severe injuries in case it overturns.

As for rules and regulations set for entry, Mr. Ledger said: "The rally is open for Jordanians as well as for non-Jordanians residing in Jordan. Participant should be over 18 years old and should have a valid driving licence. Based on the results of the car's thorough examination, the Automobile Club will be free to accept and refuse applicants. Applications will be received until Oct. 15, and JD 10 fee is required." As for the other expenses needed in preparing the car for the race, the organiser said: "It really depends on how much sophisticated equipment the contestant is willing to include in his car. But I think a maximum of JD 50 is suitable for this rally."

Foreign companies blacklisted

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Finance and Customs has blacklisted a number of foreign ships and companies for violation of the Arab boycott of Israel regulations. The blacklist include French, West German, British and American ships and companies and their branches abroad.

The ministry has also lifted the ban imposed on a Panamanian and a Singapore vessels after abiding by the boycott regulations.

Registered families near 1/2m

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of families registered in Jordan up to the end of August 1982 totalled 403,203 and the total members of these families were 2,572,535, according to the Civil Status Department.

A spokesman for the department said the increase in the number of the registered families in the said month totalled 2,789 with total members of 21,369.

Jordan, Indonesia discuss manpower

AMMAN (Petra) — Head of the Employment Department at the Labour Ministry Mansour Al 'Utum met on Monday with the members of the Indonesian coordination committee for developing exports to the Middle East, currently visiting Jordan.

During the meeting, they discussed the memo of understanding between the two countries in the field of manpower and the joint steps which should be taken to implement it.

RSS to participate in scientific meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) will participate in the meeting of the scientific committee for health, environment and housing research stemming from the Federation of Councils of Arab Scientific Research, which will begin in Abu Dhabi on Monday.

Head of the construction technology section at the RSS centre for construction materials research, Daoud Al Jabaji, who left for Abu Dhabi on Monday, will represent the RSS in the meeting.

During the week-long meeting, participants will discuss the question of defining work priorities in scientific research in the Arab World, particularly in the health, environment and housing fields. They will also prepare plans for referring them to the federation for implementation.

Representatives of the Arab states, which are members in the federation, will participate in the meeting.

Geological conference concludes its meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — The first Jordanian geological conference concluded its meetings at the University of Jordan on Monday. The conference began last week, and specialists from Arab and foreign countries participated in it.

Participants discussed topics related to the construction plans

and advanced planning before the initiation of construction.

During the four-day conference, the participants made field tours to Wadi Arabah and Aqaba and were acquainted with the sites of raw materials such as copper, phosphates, marble and various salts.

Water board approves budget

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the Water Supply Corporation (WSC) met on Monday under Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani. The board approved in principle the WSC development budget for 1983 totalling JD 26,567,000 and the water budget

totalling JD 5,265,000 and the sewerage budget totalling JD 688,000.

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King cables Regent

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent on Monday a cable to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, thanking him for the noble sentiments expressed in the cable which Prince Hassan had sent to the King.

The King said in his cable that the Fez summit has revealed the "sweet and bitter facts governing

Arab reality and that our nation is entitled to know these facts." He added that all this has "enhanced our determination to face up to this situation."

The King also said that he was looking forward to returning back home and implored God "to guide the Jordanian people on path of right, victory and the good of the entire Arab Nation."

Hussein thanks Talhouni

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a cable to Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Talhouni thanking him for his message of goodwill and expressing the "determination to shoulder the responsibility for the defence of the Arab Nation's interests, the protection of its unique identity, freedom, causes and future generations and to make the dearest sacrifices to confront the challenges facing the Arab Nation."

The King added in his cable that the Fez summit was an opportunity for the exchange of views and to get acquainted with the "true motives of the Arab leadership in this delicate phase of the life of our nation."

The King added that "God has guided the Arab march forward" and expressed his thanks to the Moroccan monarch, government and people for the efforts they made to make the Fez summit a success.



PETRA PHOTO

Mauritanian minister arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Mauritanian Mining and Energy Minister Tong Farba (left) arrived in Amman on Monday for a visit to Jordan which will last several days, during which he will have talks with Director-General of the Arab Mining Company Thabet Al Taher (right) on Mauritania's future mining projects in which the company will participate.

Bank issues JD 25m in currency in June

AMMAN (Petra) — The value of currency issued by the Central Bank in June 1982 totalled JD 24,942,487. The value of currency issued by the Central Bank until the end of the said month totalled JD 480,159,467 compared to JD 455,216,980 in the month before. Meanwhile, Central Bank

assets in the first half of 1982 increased by JD 63,201,000. A statistical bulletin issued by the

Bank explained that the value of Central Bank assets in the first half of 1982 totalled JD 694,400,000 compared to JD 631,199,000 at the end of 1981.

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7.500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12.500 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O. Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box - please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____

Name: _____
Address: _____
Signature: _____

Jordan Times

The independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1975

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تأسست 1975

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Choo-Choooo, all aboard

CRYING WOLF has always been a pillar of American policy-making in the Middle East, and we see in the speech Sunday night by United States Secretary of State George Shultz that another, more accurate, name for the crying wolf policy would be the "catch the last train while you can" policy. The name derives from the American government's tendency to keep telling the Arabs that the American peace proposals under discussion at any one time are the best that will ever come from America, and should be grasped while they are on the table. This is what Mr. Shultz said in his speech, using the train analogy with great precision: "The train is about to leave the station for a last time and you better be aboard." Of course, he was addressing a Jewish audience, but the lesson is the same.

We would suggest that American leaders drop their obsession with trains and simply keep moving ahead with their peace-making tendencies based on reciprocal, mutual and simultaneous rights for the people of Israel and the people of Palestine. The lesson of

history is that the station is full of trains, and newer and better trains come along every several years. Messrs Carter and Brzezinski never slept well at night if that day they had not warned the PLO that it would not have another chance to join the peace train if it did not immediately embrace the Camp David process. Many previous American leaders have sounded the same dire warning—and here is the latest American administration, in 1982, making overtures to the Palestinians. The logic of history is unrelenting. It is that even the most obstinate and politically fragile Western leaders will ultimately appreciate the full reality of the Palestinians and their need for statehood and self-determination. This is what is happening today. Mr. Shultz does not need to show his anxieties by pulling on the whistle as his train moves on. He should relax and let his new proposals run their course, leaving in their wake some more positive elements that will propel us all closer towards our shared goal of peace with justice, security and dignity for all. Don't worry about running out of trains, George; history shows they are never in short supply.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: How to realise peace

The Israeli cabinet reiterated Sunday its rejection of the U.S. peace initiative as well as the Arab plan.

The cabinet session on Sunday controversially talked about increasing tensions on Lebanese territory and threatening to resort to military means for settling them.

For the Zionist leadership, it seems insufficient to reject all peace proposals; so it rushes to initiating counter-offensives of a completely different nature; namely the instigation of fresh tensions to overshadow every possible attempt of talking peace or simply contemplating it.

This attitude exposes the aggressive, expansionist nature of the Zionist state. It also reflects the unjustified apprehensions that prevail in Israel every time a genuine ray of hope for a possible just

and lasting peace in the area is traced.

Israel fears peace because it exposes the very nature of its expansionist plans. With peace, the hegemonistic trends to overwhelm the region by the Zionist leadership will find no outlet.

We believe Israel will save no effort to keep tension high in the region. This would actually block all possibilities for peace in the area, and thus keep the way open for the Zionist expansionist plans to be realised.

This Israeli attitude should be taken into account by the Arab peace planners while presenting their proposals to the world. Peace efforts can only be meaningful and fruitful if they are sufficiently backed by a reliable military potential in the face of a paranoid, militaristic enemy.

Al Dustour: Return to square one

Israel rejected President Reagan's initiative, interpreting it as an American assault on the territorial integrity of the so-called land of Israel. Israel took no time to take a similar stand towards the Arab peace plan formulated at Fez, not only considering it a threat aiming at the partition of Israel but also a premeditated plan for destroying the Jewish state.

The Israeli rejection of all peace proposals (Arab or American) calling for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories only signifies that all peace efforts and proposals of such nature would fall into a vicious circle due to Israel's negative attitudes—A return to square one regarding peace in the Middle East.

The American administration has, through President Reagan's initiative, again acknowledged the existence of Israeli occupation, of a homeless Palestinian people, which should be helped to return to its homeland and practise its rights.

To the U.S., the Israeli withdrawal from (occupied territories) is an approved principle sufficiently expressed in the American recognition of U.N. Resolution 242, a regular platform for all American moves towards peace in the Middle East.

The Arab and Israeli views on the withdrawal issue have invariably proved contradictory. The Arabs take it for an indispensable prerequisite for peace in the region, while to Israel, particularly after the Likud take-over, mere reference to it is blatant blasphemy. Hence, it is only natural to ask: of what use could all peace plans and efforts be when the Israeli strategy is based on excluding all talk or practice of the withdrawal issue in advance?

The U.S. is invited to exert sufficient pressure to persuade Israel into allowing fruitful negotiations on how a just peace could be achieved to take place, and opening avenues for a compromise agreement on the basis of an Israeli withdrawal.

Saudi Arabia loses grip on oil market and may experience financial troubles

By Nicholas Moore
Reuter

LONDON — Western oil companies suspect the unthinkable may be happening and that Saudi Arabia is starting to lose its grip on the international oil market.

With Saudi production at a 10-year low in the present glut, several industry executives said they believed the kingdom's power to determine world prices had never ebbed so low.

"They may be the biggest exporters but they are having to learn

The following table shows the changing pattern of OPEC members' oil output since the height of the market, in millions of barrels daily according to oil industry estimates.

Country	Capacity	1979 output	1981	current
Saudi Arabia	10.5	9.5	9.8	5.5
Iran	5.0	3.5	1.3	2.0
Iraq	4.2	3.4	0.9	0.8
Kuwait	2.5	2.3	1.1	0.8
United Arab Emirates	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.1
Algeria	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.6
Libya	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.2
Nigeria	2.5	2.5	1.4	1.2
Venezuela	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9
Indonesia	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.3
Qatar	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
Gabon	0.2	0.2	0.15	0.15
Ecuador	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2



like everyone else, that crude oil demand has plunged and they have to live in a buyers' market," said a senior U.S. oil company executive who declined to be named.

There is reluctance in the industry to be quoted for controversial comment on Saudi Arabia—an indication that companies still think a sudden shift in market forces might turn them back into supplicants at Riyadh's door.

Industry analysts said privately the Saudis at present appeared trapped. Their output was down at around 5.5 million barrels daily, below what industry economists generally think they need to produce to meet financial needs.

But the Saudis' price acts as benchmark for the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and if they joined a current round of discreet OPEC price-shaving to restrain sales, world prices generally could go into an uncontrolled spin.

A year ago the Saudis held all the cards. In the summer of 1981 they flooded the market to force OPEC to accept the current reference price of \$34 a barrel, ending unprecedented price reductions by militants Iran, Algeria and Libya.

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani said then that over-high prices were already killing demand for OPEC oil, helping tilt the West into recession. The tactical retreat made then on top prices was a sign of maturity. "OPEC has learned it can cut prices as well as raise them," Sheikh Yamani said.

But the lesson, once taught, was to prove costly to the Saudis themselves. Demand for OPEC oil has fallen further, to some 16 million barrels daily this spring against a 1979 peak around 32 million. And the one-time militants, having discovered that cutting prices did not entail the unbearable loss of face they had once feared, have responded by marking prices yet lower, sometimes to below OPEC-mandated levels, in a scramble for buyers.

Iran overtly charges only \$31.20, Algeria, Libya and Nigeria officially price their better-quality crudes only \$1.50 a barrel above the Saudi benchmark — far too small a "quality differential," say the Saudis, even without the secret discounts that other OPEC members allege Libya is offering. Libya is not alone in discounting, according to OPEC's own experts. They found recently that the average price of OPEC crude in the market is below \$32—against a theoretical average of mandated prices up at \$33.20.

But Saudi Arabia traditionally regards adhering to OPEC-mandated prices as a matter of honour and it has accordingly stuck with the price of \$34 a barrel which it engineered last October. The result is that the output of others has edged up, while Saudi output has slumped.

The Saudi's current 5.5 million barrels daily compares with 10 million during 1981 and around six million which oil companies generally believe is what the Saudis need to produce, at \$34 a barrel, to meet financial needs.

Reserves kept intact

The kingdom does have around \$150 billion of financial reserves but Western bankers say they detect marked reluctance to dip into those to make up lost oil revenues.

And the Saudis since July have been warning OPEC that they, too, will join the price-cutting spree unless something is done to make their oil more competitive — chiefly they want the African sellers of top grades to charge more.

The Africans have hardly been enthusiastic, OPEC sources say. And Iran, politically challenging the Saudis in the Middle East, says it is right for the kingdom to produce only five million barrels daily and make sacrifices for its OPEC brothers.

OPEC tensions may mount if, as the group predicts, demand for its oil edges above 21 million barrels daily towards the year-end and members compete anew for the extra market share.

But the Saudis would risk a general oil price crash if they deserted the \$34 benchmark, still seen by many market experts as a peg for other OPEC and non-OPEC prices. Others might follow them down as Nigeria has already threatened to do "cent for cent."

Industry economists generally talk about a price of \$25 a barrel as being the point where an uncontrolled slide might stop.

That would make oil truly competitive again, although it might bankrupt some smaller exporters. Companies drilling high-cost oil would be hit hard.

But since a \$25 oil price would stimulate a long-term revival for OPEC oil, at the expense of alternative energy, it would also restore to the Saudis the long-gaining power latent in their huge oil reserves.

— From Newsweek magazine

Israelis seem to be losing on all fronts

By Charles Kaiser
and Theodore Stanger

As Israel's military struggle to expel the Palestine Liberation Organisation from Beirut ended two weeks ago, equally bitter intellectual battle over the media coverage of the war in Lebanon was still being contested—and likely to be fuelled by President Reagan's new Mideast initiative. Jewish leaders in general and neo-conservative spokesmen in particular were infuriated by what they perceived as the anti-Israeli tone of many of the dispatches from the front.

In America and Western Europe, they were upset over the story selection made by electronic journalists. By training their cameras on the stark rubble and bloody civilian casualties produced by the Israeli assault on Beirut, television reporters did more than anyone else in the media to transmit Israel's international image, once that of an embattled underdog, as something much closer to a brutal aggressor. Practically overnight, the familiar television picture of unarmed Israeli citizens bleeding and screaming after PLO terrorist attacks had been replaced by nearly nightly shots of a smiling Yasser Arafat cradling Palestinian babies in his arms. Even President Reagan was affected by these images. "He relates to things that he sees," said a top

White House official.

Many of Israel's friends, the turnaround seemed to occur with shocking swiftness. In fact, relations between several Western news organisations and the Israeli government had been deteriorating long before the siege of Beirut began. Dispatches about Israel's occupation of the West Bank were a special source of tension. Last February, for example, Director Zev Chafetz of Israel's Government Press Office accused ABC News of trying to curry favour with the PLO. He also charged that correspondents for The New York Times and Newsweek had been intimidated by the PLO. Some observers suggested that Chafetz's charges were part of an attempt to discredit unfriendly reporters in anticipation of Israel's widely expected Lebanese invasion. At the same time, by shifting the focus of its public campaign for a state from terrorism to diplomacy, the PLO had been gradually shedding its image as an international pariah. Many correspondents based in Beirut developed warm relationships with PLO leaders; a few even praised the organisation for more extreme elements participating in the Lebanese conflict.

These two trends intersected when new fighting erupted in southern Lebanon—and they intensified when Palestinians and reporters were trapped together under wave after wave of Israeli

bombardment during the siege of Beirut. Barraged by pictures of civilians killed, Americans who had long identified with the Israeli cause reacted with exactly the same revulsion they felt more than a decade earlier—when their own soldiers were on the news every evening using overwhelming firepower against the population of Vietnam.

News untrue

One of the harshest critics of American press coverage has been neo-conservative Martin Peretz, the owner and editor in chief of the New Republic. In a piece that began on his magazine's Aug. 2 cover, Peretz declared: "Much of what you have read in the newspapers and news magazines about the war in Lebanon—and even more of what you have seen and heard on television—is simply not true... I know; I was there." The war, Peretz argued, was "too complicated to tell about quickly, too taxing by way of historical understanding for correspondents armed with a peculiar American mixture of ignorance, cynicism, and harshness who jet from crisis to crisis."

Specifics: That may well have been the case. The trouble is, Peretz came up with very few specifics to back it up. In his 8,000-word polemic, Peretz did dispute the casualty and refugee estimates contained in several newspaper

stories. But he did not cite a single specific inaccuracy in any news magazine or television report. Nor did he consider the possibility that the Israeli military escort that accompanied him everywhere in Lebanon might have influenced the Lebanese he interviewed—including those who told him "dozens of times" of their "gratification at their liberation from the PLO." As one American newsman posted in Jerusalem points out: "Just the sight of one's escort's Uzi submachine guns is enough to tip off Lebanese peasants on what to say."

There was confusion about the number of casualties and refugees, especially during the first two weeks of the war. But it was Israel's refusal to provide any estimates of its own that led to the exaggerated reports of the war's death toll among civilians. And when Israel started issuing estimates, they were so low that most impartial observers had trouble taking them seriously. Last week a respected Lebanese newspaper put the total casualties, civilian and military, at 17,825 dead, 30,103 wounded.

Credibility gap

Gap: There was a similarly serious credibility gap between the Israelis' first pronouncements about their intentions in Lebanon and the eventual extent of their military campaign. It began with

the Israeli Defence Ministry's announcement that its goals had been met with the creation of a 25-mile security buffer north of Israel. As Washington Post reporter Edward Cody and Israeli free-lancer Pinna Ramati pointed out in the current Washington Journalism Review, early Israeli actions persistently contradicted official Israeli communications. "In one radio broadcast," the reporters recalled, "the army spokesman categorically denied reports from the scene that Israeli troops were in Beirut, but the next item on the same broadcast was a report from an Israeli correspondent at the Lebanese presidential palace describing Israeli tanks outside." Israeli censorship of all dispatches was yet another irritant.

To be sure, some of the journalism coming out of the combat zone was anything but dispassionate. Reporters living in west Beirut were just as terrified by the prolonged Israeli bombing and shelling as the rest of the civilian population—particularly after the offices housing the local bureaus of the Los Angeles Times, United Press International and Newsweek were all hit by Israeli fire. New York Times correspondent Thomas L. Friedman provided some of the most balanced and comprehensive coverage of the siege from Beirut. But even he became enraged when he wrote that the Israelis had carried

out "indiscriminate" bombing of Beirut on Aug. 4—and his editors dropped the adjective without informing him. "I found your decision to excise the word 'indiscriminate' from my lead a most disturbing and appalling news judgment," Friedman teleaxed his editors in New York. The fact that the published version of his story still reported that "Israeli planes, gunboats and artillery rained shelling all across west Beirut today" apparently failed to placate the correspondent.

In someone else's country

NBC News commentator John Chancellor also reacted emotionally when he reported the scene on Aug. 2. "What will stick in the mind about yesterday's savage Israeli attack on Beirut is its size and its scope," Chancellor told his viewers. "We are now dealing with an imperial Israeli which is solving its problems in someone else's country—world opinion be damned." His remarks sparked a protest outside NBC's New York City headquarters and a spate of letters to the network.

European journalists were far less restrained. French journalists routinely referred to Israeli "messiahs," "assassins" and "genocides," and the highly respected Le Monde infuriated French Jews when it printed a full-page advertisement headlined HALT TO THE GENOCIDE.

Harros: The Israelis did manage to score a few small victories in the propaganda war. Last month they got UPI to concede that it had mislabelled what had seemed to be a shocking picture of an East Beirut child. Originally, the news agency had circulated a caption describing a baby who had lost both arms in an Israeli bombing raid. It turned out that the infant had only suffered burns on wrist injuries. That successful skirmish provided small comfort to an Israeli government whose own survey of press coverage at the height of the conflict indicated that only Latin American newspapers were providing it with generally favourable coverage. While the Jerusalem government had relatively few complaints about the coverage in the New York Times and the Los Angeles Times, it felt badly used by the major TV networks. "Pictures act viscerally on people," said spokesman Chafetz. "Television greatly exaggerated the amount of destruction and failed to underline the underlying causes of the war." That, of course, is the nature of television news: weak on causes, strong on effects. And just as the Pentagon learned in Vietnam, so the Israelis have discovered in Lebanon that the world cannot easily stomach war when its horrors are transmitted into every TV owner's living room.

هكذا على النكاح

What do America's ultra-rich do with their money?

By David Finch
Reuter

NEW YORK — What do Yoko Ono, Daniel Ludwig, Bob Hope and Meyer Lansky all have in common?

Answer: They are all listed among the 400 richest people in America.

It is hardly news that Mr. Ludwig, who made his fortune in shipping, is reckoned to be the richest American with more than \$2 billion, but other names on the list published by Forbes magazine are less expected.

Miss Ono, the widow of murdered ex-Beatle John Lennon, is credited with \$150 million. Mr. Hope, a veteran entertainer who also amassed wealth from oil and real estate, has \$280 million, while Mr. Lansky, whose occupation is given as "mob moneyman,"

comes in at around 100 million.

Then there is Bob Guccione, whose Penthouse magazine set him on the path to a fortune put at around \$200 million. George Lucas, a financial force with over \$100 million thanks to his Star Wars films, and fugitive financier Robert Vesco, who is worth far in excess of \$100 million and is listed as living in the "Caribbean area."

Otherwise, the list runs much as expected, with the typical multi-millionaire being a New York real estate tycoon, a Texas oilman or a Californian electronics magnate.

Traditionally powerful families such as the Huos, Rockefellers and Du Ponts have used their wealth wisely and are scattered liberally throughout the chart, mostly in the upper echelons. A third of the fortunate 400, in fact, are beneficiaries of inherited money. At the head of the list is Mr.

Ludwig, who still has more than \$2 billion left over despite losing a billion in an attempt to build a pulp empire in the Amazon jungles of Brazil.

Someone has to come at the bottom of any list and in this case the relative pauper is Armas Markula of Apple Computer with a mere \$91 million.

In the battle for state honours, New York comes out top with 83 of the country's wealthiest citizens, followed by Texas with 65 and California with 57. Then comes Florida a long way back with 22, Delaware with 18, Pennsylvania with 17, Illinois with 15 and Ohio with 11.

At the other end of the scale, nine states are totally tycoonless — Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina in the traditionally poor south, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota in the central far-

mlands of the United States, and Montana, Utah and Alaska in the north.

The lofty position of little Delaware may seem startling at first — until one realises that all 18 representatives owe their fortune to the Du Pont chemicals empire.

In all, 30 Du Ponts or Du Pont relatives appear on the list to claim the honours for the most numerous family, well ahead of the 13 Rockefellers and the 11 Huos.

However, the Huos, descendants of the legendary Texas oil King H.L. Hunt, can boast that they are the richest family, filling five of the 13 places in the exclusive club of Americans worth \$1 billion or more.

The \$1 billion Huos, who all live in Dallas, are Margaret Huot Hill, Caroline Hunt Schoellkopf, Lamar Hunt, William Herbert Hunt and Nelson Bunker Hunt.

The other billionaires are Mr. Ludwig of New York City, Gordon Peter Getty of San Francisco, Perry Richardson Bass of Fort Worth, Texas, Philip Anschutz of Denver, Forrest Mars of Las Vegas, David Packard of Los Altos Hills, California, and Marvin Davis of Denver.

Ten of the 13 fortunes were made in oil, the exceptions being Mr. Ludwig's shipping empire, Mr. Mars' Bars and other sweets, and Mr. Packard's Hewlett-Packard electronics concern.

A rough tally of how the fortunes were made shows that, as might be expected, the oil industry leads the way with 70 of the wealthiest 400, followed by 64 in real estate and 50 in various industrial operations.

Less expected is that 49 of the fortunes were made in publishing

or broadcasting, well ahead of the next category, finance and investments with 35. Then comes agriculture and food with 20, followed by electronics with 16.

What do these ultra-rich people do with their money? According to the article, "some give away: philanthropy is very 'in' among the very wealthy. But most of it is reinvested, either in their existing businesses, or stocks or bonds, or in new ventures."

The magazine admits that its listing may not be entirely precise, calling it "tentative rather than authoritative: a well-informed estimate, not an audited report."


However, it goes on to say that while the details may not be exact, "we believe the overall effect is. Great wealth in America as it really is. An honest photograph, even if taken in a mist."

great majority of people on the list would rather that it had not appeared.

This, apparently, also applies to Forbes publisher Malcolm Sie-

venson Forbes, whose name cryptically appears in a separate box at the end of a listing of the 399 richest Americans but with no estimate of his wealth.

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Connors wins U.S. Open; bounces back to top spot

NEW YORK (R) — Jimmy Connors, back at the top of the world tennis rankings Monday after winning the U.S. Open Championship for the fourth time, said he might consider retiring.

"You might not see me any more," the 30-year-old American told reporters Sunday night after beating Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl 6-3, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4 to bounce back as number one in tennis for the first time in four years.

Connors, who won this year's Wimbledon title after pundits were starting to write him off as an old man overtaken by time and a younger breed of tennis superstars, including Lendl, added at a post-match press conference:

"I did what I wanted to do. I got back to where I wanted to be as far as winning Wimbledon and that was my goal. Then to come here...and to win here at 30 years old is pretty good. I will have to sit down and think that out."

Later, when asked if he really was thinking of retiring, Connors replied: "No better time is there? But I don't want to quit tennis. I still have a couple of good years left in me."

"But I don't want to go around flying like I am doing now... I am weary. It's the travelling."

Connors, much more relaxed and reflective since his marriage and the birth of a son, said: "When I won before everybody thought I would. But when I won this time everyone thought I wouldn't. That's pretty satisfying."

He said he would fulfil his tournament commitments this autumn then rest for November and December.

In a brilliant performance blending his aggressiveness and steady baseline play, the second seeded American temporarily dished 22-year-old Lendl's hopes of winning his first Grand Slam event.

After losing for only the seventh time this year compared with 123 match victories, including 10 tournament titles, Lendl said:

"It's not the end of my career or the end of my life. I felt slow and my footwork was not good. Either I was slow physically."

By reaching the final, Connors ousted John McEnroe as the world number one and elevated Lendl into the number two spot, a notch ahead of McEnroe, beaten in straight sets by the Czechoslovak in Saturday's semifinals.

And, except in the third set, Lendl could not cope with Connors' penetrating, sharply-angled groundstrokes into the corners, nor his net-charging attacks.

Connors had beaten Lendl eight times in a row with the loss of only one set until he was routed by the Czechoslovak 6-1, 6-1 in a Grand Prix tournament last month.

Japan swept by a wave of enthusiasm for tennis

TOKYO (R) — Since the early 1970s Japan has been swept by a wave of enthusiasm for tennis and work has started on a sports complex that will have Tokyo's first public tennis centre as its main feature.

The complex will house a multi-purpose stadium and a swimming pool, as well as 48 all-weather tennis courts.

Its construction results from a decision by the Tokyo metropolitan government last June to switch the use of 108 acres (44 hectares) of reclaimed land in Tokyo bay away from much-needed housing to fill the growing appetite for tennis.

Government officials said the decision was made, despite the housing crisis among Tokyo's 11 million people, in recognition of public demand for more and cheaper tennis courts, and pleas by officials for world-class facilities to stage the growing number of professional tournaments in the country each year.

An estimated seven million Japanese play the game for fun, despite a chronic lack of proper facilities.

In the late 1950s, tennis was confined to Japan's social elite, coming to public attention only when Crown Prince Akihito met his future wife, now Princess Michiko, on a tennis court.

The rate of expansion in the sale of rackets indicates how things have changed since then. A company which began importing a well-known brand of racket from Belgium in 1975 at an initial rate of 3,000 a year has now built this up to 100,000 to meet the demand. Importers and local manufacturers have doubled their sales over the last four years,

reaching 2.7 million in 1981.

Tokyo has 300 public courts in addition to its 200 private tennis clubs, and this far from satisfies the public need.

There are 1,500 private clubs in the country. The oldest and the one with the most prestige, the Tokyo Lawn Tennis Club, has a two-year waiting list for membership.

The newest, the Tamagawaen Racket Club, opened last year and rapidly reached its 900-member limit. This was despite a joining fee of 4.5 million yen, equivalent to around \$18,000, and an annual membership fee of 180,000 yen (\$700).

Shigehito Mita, the city official in charge of the sports complex project, said construction of the 48 courts and a club house would cost about 1,500 million yen (\$5.9 million) and he completed by next April.

There are also plans for a centre court with space for 15,000 to 20,000 spectators. Eiichi Kawatei, international director of the Japan Tennis Association, said there was no reason why this could not rank with the world's best.

Men's, women's marathons conclude European Athletics Championships

ATHENS (R) — Gerard Nijboer of the Netherlands and Portugal's Rosa Mota brought the curtain down on the 1982 European Athletics Championships Sunday by capturing the men's and women's marathons.

Mota had the distinction of winning the first women's marathon ever held in a major championships, a race run over the historic Marathon-to-Athens course which inspired the event.

She came home in two hours 36 minutes three seconds, ahead of Laura Fogli of Italy who finished in 2:36:28 and Ingrid Kristiansen of Norway who took the bronze in 2:36:38.

In an exciting battle, the leading three ran close together for most of the race until Mota broke away over the last few kilometres, springing over the finishing line looking fresh and confident.

In the men's race, Nijboer shook off all opposition when he stepped up the pace around the 27 kms mark, pounding relentlessly on by himself to an equally confident victory.

Belgium's Armand Parmentier was second in 2:15:51 and his

compatriot Karel Lismont was third in 2:16:04.

Until he broke away, Nijboer, silver medalist at the 1980 Moscow Olympics, was one of a leading group including Parmentier, Lismont and Pole Ryszard Kopiasz which had got ahead of the rest of the field.

But when Nijboer strode out, his rolling gait carrying him easily up the course's many hills, Kopiasz dropped out of the race and the two Belgians could only watch his orange and white vest drawing relentlessly out of their reach.

The Dutchman revelled in his triumph. Lapping the old horse-shoe shaped stadium, built for the 1896 Olympics when the first modern marathon was run, to the acclaim of the crowd.

The old stadium was used for the marathon finish as a sentimental reminder of the legend of Phaedippides, the Greek army messenger who ran from Marathon to Athens in 490 BC to bring news of a battle victory before dying from exhaustion.

The rest of the week-long

games were held in a magnificent new Olympic Stadium outside the capital.

Nijboer said he enjoyed the warm conditions on the course, adding: "I didn't expect to win, but I felt good today."

Mota also revelled in the 30 centigrade temperature. "It was a difficult race, but I like the warmth and the hills and they helped me win," she said.

The early stages of the men's race were marked by chaotic traffic which on several occasions threatened to disrupt the event and even injure runners.

Hundreds of motorcycles, scooters and even buses full of tourists weaved in and out of the official 'race' vehicles, swerving wildly towards the athletes.

Around the 10 kilometre mark, Danish runner Sverre-Erik Kristensen had to dodge a car, shouting and waving at the driver, to avoid being run over.

But up ahead, Nijboer was unruffled. As he entered the outskirts of Athens, he even had time to stop to tie a shoelace before striding on to the finish.

Sussex sets points record in English cricket

LONDON (R) — Champions Sussex set a points record in the English Sunday Cricket League when they beat Nottinghamshire Sunday for their 14th victory of the season.

The last-gaps six-wicket triumph at Hove carried Sussex to 58 points, the highest total in the League's 14-year history.

South African Clive Rice hit 59 runs for Nottingham, who set Sussex a winning target of 186 from 39 overs.

Sussex still needed five in the last over, and Garth

le Roux, who had taken four Nottinghamshire wickets for 18 runs, hit the winning single off the last ball of the match.

Middlesex, newly-crowned county champions but second behind Sussex in the Sunday League, secured their 11th win in the Sunday competition by beating Worcestershire by 17 runs.

Middlesex compiled 229 for six with Paul Downton top scorer on 58 not out, and dismissed their opponents for 212.

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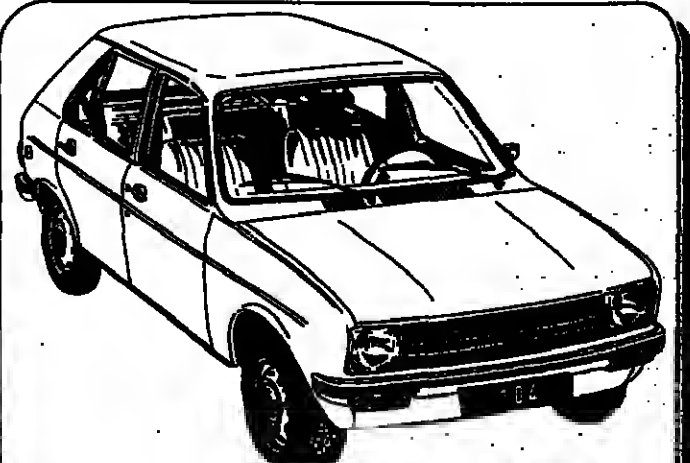
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Franc drops to record low against dollar

PARIS (R) — The franc dropped to a record low against the dollar Monday for the fourth trading day in a row, and renewed speculative pressure within the European Monetary System (EMS) may force a third devaluation, dealers said.

Steady pressure on the currency is coming from international money men who lack confidence in the socialist government's ability to carry through its switch to a restrictive economic policy, outlined in its 1983 budget, after originally going for deflation at any price, economists and dealers said.

Attention has switched from France's inflation rate, now falling due to a four-month wage and price freeze, to its spiralling trade and balance of payments deficits, they said.

The franc was fixed in Paris at 7.1340 to the dollar compared with 7.0850 on Friday, and only repeated large-scale intervention by the bank of France held it below 283 francs per 100 West German marks at a 282.94 fix. The franc closed even weaker at 7.1412 to the dollar and 283.15 francs per 100 marks.

Dealers said a third devaluation under the socialists, the introduction of a two-tier exchange rate, or the franc's temporary withdrawal from the EMS all remained a strong possibility despite recent government denials of all three possible lines of action.

The EMS sets fluctuation limits for its eight member currencies. An immediate devaluation is not required as the franc is well above its mark floor of 289.95 francs, but dealers said the market regards the midpoint rate of 283.396 as a psychological level at which to test the government's determination to defend the franc.

As a result the national bank spent around five billion francs (\$700 million) from its foreign currency reserves in the two weeks ended Sept. 2 and the sources said intervention since then was at least on the same scale.

Finance Minister Jacques Delors said last week that some speculators to be deliberately plotting against the franc. He said there was no objective economic reason for devaluation and France would remain in the EMS.

France's reserves fell to the equivalent of 28.9 billion francs (\$4 billion) by Sept. 2 from 39.9 billion (\$5.6 billion) at the end of July. The government now has to decide whether to stop the haemorrhage or allow reserves to fall to the 16.5 billion franc (\$2.3 billion) level they hit before last June's devaluation, the sources said.

Poland needs 'major economic surgery'

By Leslie Collitt

WARSAW — Poland today is in need of an economic upheaval as dramatic as the one which transformed it from a pre-war agrarian nation into a post-war industrial one.

But while that radical shift was carried out with Stalinist force, the sweeping economic reforms required now can rehabilitate this debt-ridden and corroded economy only if they have the support of all the social forces in Poland. At present it is impossible to detect such support.

The Polish government says it is staking its existence on the success of its economic reforms while western bankers pore over the elements of the six-month-old reform programme to detect signs that it may enable the country to turn the corner.

Although almost everyone recognises the acute need for wide-ranging economic change, it is difficult to find anyone who believes that it can either be carried out fully or succeed.

The main elements of the reforms are:

- * Non-intervention in the affairs of state companies by central planners and government ministries.
- * Self-financing of companies in conjunction with the banks.
- * Reform of prices to reduce crippling state subsidies.

Self-management of Polish companies by workers' councils and directors.

Although central planners have abolished detailed planning of all economic activity, key industries are under central military control with all distribution of raw materials managed from Warsaw.

Military commissars are placed over company directors, issuing the directives which previously came from the government's industrial ministries to the managers. When martial law is lifted the military overseers will go, but it is thought highly unlikely that without a spectacular recovery the authorities will relinquish central control.

Most of Polish industry continues to draw huge government subsidies under the so-called priority programmes providing for essential goods, and it is hard to see when it will be viable enough to weaned off government support and become self-financing.

The law on self-management allowing factories and other enterprises to run their own affairs, which was enacted by parliament last September, is still suspended under martial law.

Prof. Zdzislaw Sadowski, minister for economic reform, said when conditions permitted and management, ministries and the workers' councils all agreed, then self-management could begin to function. The underground Solidarity trade union, however, has called on its 10 million members to boycott elections to the workers' councils.

It is not hard to agree with Prof.

Sadowski's conclusion that there is a "prevailing frustration" among Poles and that the overall situation is difficult for any economic mechanism to work, be it directed at "reform or un-reform".

Mr. Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the deputy prime minister who is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the government, has displayed little optimism about the chances for co-management. He noted recently it would be difficult to carry out at a time when greater self-discipline was needed.

Since the military takeover in December, the authorities have sacked many company directors who advocated self-management, replacing them with loyal Communist Party members whose managerial and technical qualifications appear to be of secondary importance.

Although economic reform was designed to force unprofitable factories to shut down, releasing manpower for employment elsewhere, Polish industry now has a shortage of labour. Prof. Sadowski said that because of the fear of widespread unemployment, the government "softened the pressure" by continuing to finance unprofitable companies.

He also explained that the official scheme introducing a lower pension age had had a "disastrous" effect. A large number of factory workers performing dirty jobs opted for early retirement but younger workers could not be found to take their place.

Only one sector of the Polish economy shows any sign of responding to the reform programme — the small private producers and retailers. The authorities have been flooded with applications from would-be private manufacturers, repairmen, artisans and shopkeepers who are being permitted to employ up to 50 people in their businesses.

If the government could harness some of the talents of Polish artisans for exports rather than merely filling gaps in the domestic market, it could be a step forward.

One western specialist in Warsaw said that by putting off real economic reform, which attempted to cut off the patient's leg to allow him to survive, the government was only shaving a bit of hair from the leg and postponing the day of reckoning.

He admitted the government had little to offer Poles to make economic reform palatable. It could not hold out the prospect of political liberalisation, nor could it promise material incentives. At best, apart from now the prevailing mood.

A well-known Polish political analyst confessed that the Socialist system "will never work, as it is economically too inefficient."

Since socialism could not be abolished, a desperate attempt had to be made to see that it did not collapse entirely.

— Financial Times news feature

Skyship 500 may be an asset to world aviation

By Stephen Powell

FARNBOROUGH, England (R) — British aircraft manufacturers have launched a new airship they believe has a promising future despite the disastrous past of the motorised gasbags.

At the Farnborough international air show, the white airship, powered by two three-litre Porsche engines, carved the sky climbing briskly as it went.

Its nearly silent progress contrasted with the roar of the jets which flashed by moments later.

"People like the airship," said a spokesman for the makers of Skyship 500. "It's fuel-efficient, it's quiet, it's a thing of beauty. It's just a lovely way to fly."

This is the first time that an airship has been shown here.

The manufacturers, Airship Industries, say their elegant airships are far ahead of potential rivals.

Spokesman Nicholas Greenwood told Reuters that modern airships were much safer than

their predecessors which came to grief in the 1930s.

"They were trying to do too much too soon," he said. "The work simply hadn't been done."

"What we've come up with is a modern aircraft which we hope will enable the airship to become an accepted part of the world of aviation."

They hope to sell their airships for £1.25 million (\$2.15 million) each.

Skyship 500 weighs 2.5 tonnes and is 50 metres long, a modest size compared with Germany's 245-metre Hindenburg, which burned in New Jersey in 1937, and Britain's R-101, which crashed in France in 1931.

Only in the last few years have enthusiasts made a serious effort to rehabilitate the disgraced airship.

Helium, a lighter-than-air gas which cannot burn, is now available at reasonable cost as a by-product of the natural gas industry. In the 1930s, helium was rare and airships depended on

highly-flammable hydrogen.

Another major change is that the Zeppelins of the Hindenburg era were stretched over rigid metal frames, which Airship Industries believes are prone to structural failure.

Skyship 500 keeps its shape because the gas inside is under pressure.

Its top speed is 62 knots. It has clocked 200 flying hours in trials and its makers hope to get certification next year to carry fare-paying passengers.

The last generation of British airships died 50 years ago.

In October 1931 the R-101 left Cardington—the hangar where the Skyship 500 was built—on its maiden voyage to inaugurate an imperial air mail service to India.

Early on Oct. 5 it sank slowly into a ridge near Beauvais, northern France and burst into flames, killing 48 people including the Air Minister, Lord Thompson, and the Director of Civil Aviation, Sir Sefton Brancker.

But Germany, where Ferdinand Graf von Zeppelin had pioneered airships, persisted and launched a passenger service across the Atlantic.

On a May evening in 1937 the Hindenburg went up in flames at Lakehurst, New Jersey. Thirty-three passengers died and the age of the commercial airship col-

lapsed.

No-one is expecting a repeat of such disasters. The main questions hanging over the airship are not technical but commercial.

Airship Industries sees three roles for skyships: Coastal patrol, passengers and cargo. Mr. Greenwood said that in the short term coastal maritime patrol and military surveillance would be the best bet.

A second Skyship 500 is being built and Mr. Greenwood said talks were far advanced to lease it to the U.S. navy which wants to test its usefulness as a submarine detector.

Already under production is a larger airship, The 600. It will carry 20 passengers and is due to make its maiden flight next March.

Mr. Greenwood said the French authorities were interested in using it to ferry passengers between the two Paris airports, Charles de Gaulle and Orly.

The company also wants to make a Skyship 2000, seating 80 people, and a 5000, seating 196. The 5000 would have a top speed of 92 knots.

Asked how he viewed the overall commercial prospects of the skyship, Mr. Greenwood said: "I would in the short term question its application for carrying cargo, as existing systems do that ext-

remely cheaply.

"But when it comes to passenger transport there's no doubt that when we have certification and the product is available an extremely efficient, profitable and popular passenger service could be operated as soon as four years from now."

He sees the London-Paris run as one likely passenger route for

the skyship.

In the airship business, commercial rhetoric is interlarded with a strong dose of romanticism.

Mr. Greenwood does not claim that travelling by airship will be any cheaper or quicker than going by plane. But it will, he says, offer the pleasure of "flying slowly and quietly over beautiful countryside."

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed easier, but above the day's lows and at 1500 the F.T. index was down 3.7 at 570.9.

The poor profit outlook for British companies continued to affect market sentiment and Thorn, whose bearish forecast contributed to Friday's market weakness, fell 10p to 388 before steadying to 395.

BTR eased 10p to a low of 308, but advanced to 330 after interim results, dealers said.

Gold shares turned mixed and North Americans closed eased. Government bonds showed net falls ranging to ¼ point following concern over U.S. money supply growth, dealers said.

ICI, Lucas, Grand Met, B.P., Shell, Blue Circle, Bowater and Unilever eased between 2p and 8p, but Plessey and GEC were 5p higher apiece while Glaxo recovered an 8p fall at 778. Banks firmed up to 8p and insurances ended narrowly mixed.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES not received today

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Despite an early morning annoyance you can easily attain your personal desires later in the day. Make yourself available to new contact who can be helpful to you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Avoid an irate associate in the morning and then the rest of the day goes smoothly for you. Be more positive minded.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Do necessary work early in the day and then get in touch with higher-ups for the advice you need. Strive for happiness.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can make progress where new situations of importance are concerned. New allies can be helpful to you now.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Try not to lose your temper in a family dispute even though you could be right. Show more affection for loved one.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Know what is expected of you by associates and then you can coordinate efforts most intelligently. Use common sense.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study career matters and plan to handle assignments wisely. Do something to build up your strength. Relax tonight.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Good day to engage in recreational activities that you enjoy. Bring your best skills to the attention of higher-ups.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Ideal day to entertain persons who can help you get ahead in your line of endeavor. A new project needs more study.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Arrange a meeting with key persons so you can advance more quickly. The evening should be quiet and restful.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Finding a better method of operating can pave the way to greater success. Be sure to cut down on unnecessary expenses.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You may feel at a low ebb in the morning but the rest of the day you can accomplish a great deal. Express happiness.

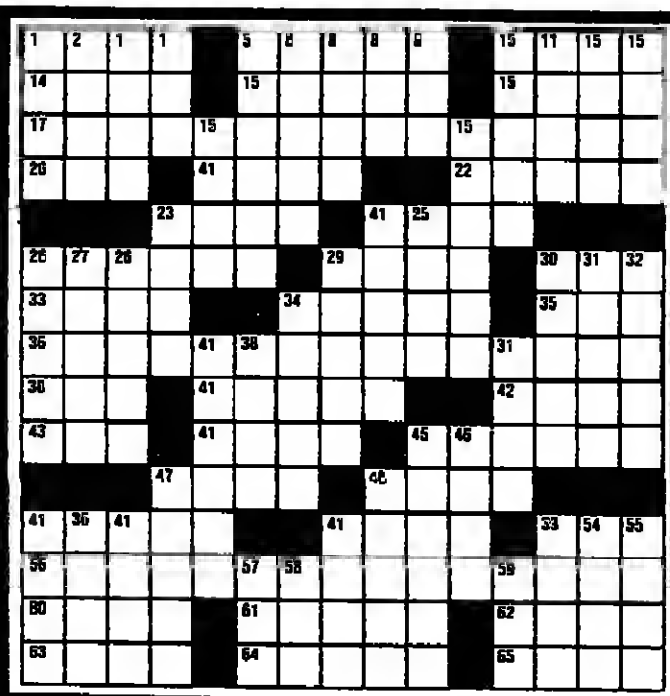
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Try to obtain the truth of a situation that is puzzling to you. Make sure your work is done before engaging in recreation.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she should be taught humanitarianism to go along with the desire to get ahead. A good education must be provided in order to achieve success. Don't neglect religious training. Be sure to expose to sports and teach fair play.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By John Greenman

ACROSS	29 Port on the Oka	47 Actress Lamarr	19 Whita
1 Tramp	30 Morse code part	48 Unit of mass	23 Search for slopes
5 Gawk	31 An Adams	49 Map collection	25 Morays
10 Sword handia	32 Piece of celery	52 Par —	26 Bridge play
14 Soviet range	33 Exist	53 — Paulo	27 Ellicit
15 Moslem wives	34 Defied the status quo	56 Fortieth of a grand thing	28 Kitchen utensil
18 Butter alternative	40 Glaciarium stuff	60 Sty cry	29 Different thing
17 Conservative author	41 Stringed instrument	61 Priscilla's John	30 Assumed fact
20 Assent	42 Bonito	62 Spinnaker	31 Amphitheater
21 Pindar works	43 Berliner's article	63 Sch. groups	32 Macho one
22 Outer coverings	44 Latter opener	64 Secures, aa a boat	33 Maander
23 Ending for hip and tip	45 Simple Simon's acquaintance	65 River in Italy	34 Most senior
24 Show joy			35 Tinted
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WORLD

Deng Xiaoping declared chairman of council of ageing revolutionaries

PEKING (R) — Chinese Communist Party strongman Deng Xiaoping was confirmed Monday as chairman of a newly-formed council of elders, set up to provide a face-saving way for ageing revolutionaries to retire and make way for younger men.

But Mr. Deng, 78, clearly is not yet ready to retire himself, despite having installed his proteges Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang in the posts of party general secretary and premier respectively.

Following the 12th party congress which ended at the weekend, he remains officially number three in the hierarchy, with a seat on the six-man politburo standing committee—the inner caucus which takes all major decisions.

But ironically for a man who abolished the post of party chairman last week, Mr. Deng has retained three key chairmanships for himself.

Apart from Monday's appointment to head the veterans' central advisory commission, he also chairs the party's central military commission—which controls the armed forces—and a "united front" consultative conference of non-Communist groupings.

An official communiqué said Mr. Deng was elected head of the 172-man council of elders at its first plenary session held Monday in Peking.

Peking television showed pictures of a number of frail and ageing members at the meeting, and the communiqué said 14 of them elected only three days ago failed to attend.

Four vice-chairmen were elected, among them Gen. Xu Shiyou, 76, a kung fu expert who commanded Chinese troops in their punitive invasion of Vietnam in February-March 1979.

Also Monday the party's

watchdog discipline inspection commission, which was given more power at the congress, re-elected economic specialist Che Yun, 77, as its first secretary. Mr. Chen, a close ally of Deng Xiaoping, is also on the politburo standing committee.

The committee's six members, including Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao, were pictured side-by-side Monday in China's official newspapers to emphasise the new collective leadership.

Undogmatic Marxist

PEKING (R) — Hu Yaobang, confirmed Sunday as leader of China's Communist Party, is a Marxist to the core—but at the same time he is contemptuous of theory for its own sake and always ready to challenge useless dogma.

Like most of the current lead-

ership, Mr. Hu was purged during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76, when he was forced to live for a time in a cowshed. He returned to power after the fall of the Maoist "gang of four" in 1976.

Mr. Hu, until recently a fairly secretive figure, has met a number of foreign visitors in recent months, impressing them with his grasp of world affairs and his willingness to listen to others.

He once told foreign journalists that none of Mao's ideas was applicable to modern China, and said of the Cultural Revolution: "Nothing was correct or positive during these 10 years."

As an example of the willingness to abandon outmoded dogma, he once told foreign visitors that Mao's insistence on the inevitability of war gave China an aggressive image and should therefore be repudiated.

New theories about death of Turkish attache in Bulgaria

ISTANBUL, Turkey (A.P.) — A major Turkish newspaper reported Sunday that Bora Suellkan, the Turkish diplomat slain in Bulgaria last week, was investigating a Turkish gun and drug smuggling ring based in Bulgaria.

In an exclusive story, the Daily Milliyet said it was one of three possible motives for the murder considered by Bulgarian and Turkish police authorities in the investigation into Mr. Suellkan's assassination.

Mr. Suellkan, Turkey's administrative attache in Burgas, was shot and killed by a lone gunman as he returned home Thursday.

The killing was claimed in telephone calls to the Associated Press offices in Beirut and Athens in the name of the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), a Marxist Armenian armed group which has vowed to avenge the massacre of over one million Armenians under Ottoman-Turkish rule in 1915.

The respected, liberal Milliyet reported one possibility involves an Armenian "show of force" that it can strike even in Communist countries. Mr. Suellkan was the first Turkish diplomat killed in an East bloc country since the wave of killings started in Quebec, a total of 24 lives.

A second possibility is that Mr. Suellkan was the victim of a gang of weapons-peddlers in close cooperation with the ASALA militants, Milliyet said.

Milliyet quoted Burgas Consul Yavuz as saying that Mr. Suellkan was in pursuit of "prominent (Turkish) underground members living in Bulgaria."

Kidnapped South Korean beauty found in Denver

DENVER, Colorado (R) — An infatuated man kidnapped a South Korean beauty queen and took her on a 16,000 kilometres odyssey of terror, rape and torture, police said Monday.

The beauty queen, 28-year-old Soon Bok Lee, was seized in the South Korean capital of Seoul last month, spirited across the Pacific and shuttled across the U.S. with stops in Los Angeles, New York, Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Police said they rescued Miss Lee from a suburban hotel here Sunday and arrested her captor after some of her friends who live near Denver raised the alarm.

Throughout her ordeal, which began in Seoul on Aug. 17, Miss Lee was unable to tell anyone she was being held as a sex slave because she does not speak English.

Police Sergeant Ron Beatty said: "She had cigarette burns and bruises all over her body and she had been raped."

He added: "The guy was apparently infatuated with her after seeing her in a beauty contest and decided to abduct her."

Sergeant Beatty said Miss Lee persuaded her kidnapper to let her telephone friends living near Denver while they were in New York.

Then, when they arrived in Denver last week, she talked him into letting her visit the friends. During the visit the friends became suspicious and called the police.

"She could not come right out and tell them that this strange guy was holding her captive but she did let on that something was awry," the sergeant said.

Miss Lee is now staying with her friends after being treated by doctors.

Sergeant Beatty said: "The kidnapper kept a super-tight rein on her wherever they went. Because of her language barrier, she couldn't tell anyone what was happening to her but she was very calm and reserved after we freed her."

Police said they were questioning a South Korean they identified as 25-year-old Sang Don Kang in connection with the case.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Nearly 30 feared dead in Japan

TOKYO (R) — Nearly 30 people were feared dead Monday after Typhoon Judy carved a trail of destruction across a big area of Japan. Police said at least 13 people were known to have died when the typhoon battered the northern half of the main island of Honshu. Fifteen other people were missing. The typhoon, which hit central Japan Sunday, moved northeast Sunday night, causing widespread floods and landslides. Police said more than 65,000 houses were flooded and 170 destroyed or washed away. More than 1,100 landslides were reported and rivers burst their banks in 20 places. Roads were extensively cut, police said. Railways were crippled and 17,000 passengers on the Shinkansen bullet trains, running between Tokyo and Osaka, spent the night stranded in stations or trapped on trains.

Salvadoran priest praises guerrillas' humanitarian actions

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Acting Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas has praised leftist guerrillas for freeing captured soldiers, but condemned their sabotage raids this week. In a Sunday homily at the Metropolitan cathedral he applauded the "humanism" of the guerrillas' action in releasing 40 soldiers this week. Similar gestures could encourage the government to open peace negotiations with the guerrillas in a bid to end the country's three-year civil war, he said. The guerrillas have released a total of 243 soldiers over the past months.

Hinkley reveals 'case history'

NEW YORK (R) — President Reagan's would-be assassin John Hinckley, declared not guilty by his trial jury because of insanity, said he had offered to plead guilty but the Justice Department refused to let him. In a letter to Newsweek magazine Hinckley, 27, said he and his lawyers asked to be allowed to plead guilty to four counts of attempted murder in exchange for four concurrent life sentences with a chance of parole in 15 years. The Justice Department rejected this and a later offer of a simple plea of guilty in order to avoid a trial. "So I waited, went to trial and was acquitted," he said. He commented: "Sending a John Hinckley to a mental hospital instead of prison is the American way. The public outrage over the verdict should be directed to the government for forcing me to go to trial."

Group out to stop massacre of dolphins in Black Sea

LONDON (R) — A British conservation group said Sunday it was launching a campaign to save tens of thousands of dolphins from Turkish hunters in the eastern Black Sea. "In the last two years, as many as 100,000 dolphins and porpoises have been needlessly killed by Turkish hunters operating without any government control at all," said William Jordan, director of the People's Trust for Endangered Species. "If the hunt is allowed to resume as scheduled on Oct. 1, the three species hunted may be driven to extinction in a very short time," he said. The group said the hunters, with rifles, used up to 20 vessels and did not need a licence. The products, oil and fish meal, were being stockpiled following a decline in the market during the past year, it said.

Phone link between Moscow and West fully restored

MOSCOW (R) — Telephone links between Moscow and the West were fully restored Sunday, two days after the city's international exchange broke down. Operators said. Operators said it was now possible to phone all Western countries again as well as receive calls from abroad. Incoming lines were already largely restored on Friday evening. They added that both incoming and outgoing calls would still have to be handled by operators in the foreseeable future.

Australian woman on trial for alleged murder of baby

DARWIN, Australia (R) — One of Australia's most sensational murder trials opened Monday when Lindy Chamberlain faced charges of killing her nine-week-old daughter Azaria, whose death was originally blamed on a dingo or wild dog.

Prosecutor Ian Barker alleged Mrs. Chamberlain, 34, who is seven months pregnant, killed Azaria two years ago by cutting her throat as she sat in the front seat of the family car.

The mystery of Azaria's disappearance on Aug. 17, 1980,

from a camp site at Ayers Rock in the Central Australian Desert has gripped this country for the last two years, attracting massive publicity. Her body has never been found.

The original inquest into the baby's death concluded that she had been killed by a dingo. But a second inquest was held after new forensic evidence was revealed and Mrs. Chamberlain was sent for trial.

Her husband, Michael, 38, a Seventh Day Adventist minister, is also on trial, accused of being an

accessory after the fact.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain pleaded not guilty when the trial began in a crowded courtroom in this tropical, humid city on Australia's north coast.

Because of the level of interest in the case — four books are being prepared on it — many journalists watched the trial from an overflow room linked to the courtroom by television, the first time this has occurred in Australia.

Mr. Barker told the jury of nine men and three women: "The crown says the dingo story was a

fanciful lie calculated to deceive the truth which is that the child died by her mother's hand.

"The crown asserts that the accused killed her child by cutting her throat with the intention that the child should die."

Azaria disappeared from her parents' tent at the tourist attraction of Ayers Rock. The family car was parked nearby.

Mrs. Chamberlain told the earlier inquests she had seen a dingo leaving the tent and apparently carrying something. She believed it had dragged away her baby.

Bonn coalition rocked again

BONN (R) — Proposals by West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff for drastic welfare cuts hit Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's tattered left-liberal coalition like a bombshell Monday.

Government spokesman Klaus Boelling said the proposals, in a report handed to Mr. Schmidt last week and published Sunday, were not in agreement with government economic, financial and social policy.

Mr. Boelling evaded questions asking if Mr. Lambsdorff, a member of the liberal Free Democratic (FDP) Party, should resign or be fired for attacking government policy.

Leaders of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD), meeting in his presence, called the Lambsdorff report "a false, deflationary and neo-conservative economic and fiscal concept" which could not lead West Germany out of the economic crisis.

The radical proposals split Mr. Lambsdorff's own party Monday. The FDP president, at a meeting chaired by party leader and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, did not give the plan official backing.

Left-wing Free Democrats, who want to retain the alliance with Mr. Schmidt, denounced the proposals as socially unjust and unacceptable.

Mr. Schmidt meanwhile reasserted his determination to stay in office and was assured of full support by SPD leader Willy Brandt, his predecessor in the chancellorcy.

Marcos: Obligated to remain president

NEW YORK (R) — Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, in interviews published Sunday, says he will not decide whether to seek another presidential term until his present term runs out in 1987, but vows that his wife Imelda will not succeed him.

The Philippines leader, who arrives in Washington this week for his first official visit since 1966, made his comments in the current issues of Time and Newsweek magazines.

He told Newsweek: "I wish I could terminate right now. But I have been elected up until 1987 and I will... decide then whether to run for another term."

He added that his wife, "Wants to step down the moment I step down because we are a little tired

about this whole thing. But there are certain obligations that you cannot disregard."

In the Time interview, he said of his wife, who has been appointed to a 15-member executive committee that would run the country in the event of his death or disability. "She's not going to be president, she's not going to be prime minister."

In his interview with Newsweek, Mr. Marcos defended the recent arrests in his country of Manila-area labour leaders saying, "they belong to the Communist Party and they were implementing a plot for the gradual takeover of the Philippines government... we won't allow it."

Mr. Marcos told Time: "So long

as I am president, Communism will not thrive here, but that does not mean you can do whatever you want and still hold the Philippines."

"You may just lose the Philippines—if for instance the Philippines were to follow a policy of neutrality," he added.

He told Time that he hoped to win trade concessions to enable the Philippines to expand exports to the United States and that the United States should treat the Philippines as a friend and ally.

In response to a Newsweek question about his past warnings on Japan, he said: "I believe that (the Americans) ought to know that Japan is due to dominate all of Asia, both economically and politically."

Left-wing militias keep low profile after PLO's departure from Beirut

By Paul Eedle
Reuters

BEIRUT — With the departure of Palestinian guerrillas from west Beirut, the Lebanese leftist and Muslim militias left behind in the city are keeping their lowest profile for years.

Since the beginning of this month they have evacuated front-line positions all round Beirut, from the wrecked commercial part of the city in the north to its teeming slums and once smart embassy districts in the south.

The illegal militias, cooperating with a government plan, handed over their positions to units of the Lebanese army and police and to French, Italian and U.S. troops which have been temporarily stationed in Beirut.

Now French legionnaires and Lebanese soldiers are clearing mines and barricades from abandoned, overgrown streets in the commercial district, scene of the fiercest fighting in the 1975-76 civil war in Lebanon when leftist, Muslim and Palestinian armed groups fought an array of Christian militias.

At a road junction on the front line in the south of the city, an Israeli officer mingles with Lebanese army soldiers, men from the Shi'ite Muslim militia Amal, and leftists from the "Arab socialist union" and "independent Nasserite" groups.

This district bore the brunt of Israeli attacks in July and August as the Israeli army battered its way into the fringes of Beirut to force the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) out of the city.

The large, modern blocks housing embassies and United Nations offices are smashed and burned.

But now representatives from the rival armies have been meeting to arrange a disengagement of forces, and the leftists and Muslims are dealing face to face with an opponent that reduced much of their capital to rubble.

Even in the centre of Beirut, the checkpoints which the militias used to man all over town have vanished for the first time since a brief lull at the end of the civil war. The only armed men visible in any quantity are police and gendarmes.

The militias' energetic co-operation with the government "security plan" for Beirut follows a series of body-blows to their power: The long war, the departure of the 11,000-odd Palestinian guerrillas who had been their allies since civil war days, and the election of their long-standing enemy, Christian militia commander Bashir Gemayel, as president of the country.

For a weary shopkeeper just reopening his downtown grocery store after weeks of fighting in the road outside, the length and ferocity of the war were the main reasons for the speed with which the militias left the streets.

"The gunmen got fed up," he said simply.

They had reason. By the time a lasting ceasefire took effect in Beirut on Aug. 12, the Israelis had been bombarding the city for 10 weeks and blockading it for six.

The leader of the independent Nasserites, Ibrahim Kelleilat, whose militia is one of Beirut's biggest, played down the effect of the Palestinians' departure.

Mr. Kelleilat recalled that his own militia, the Murabitoun (vigilant), first appeared in the upheavals of 1958 when then President Camille Chamoun called for U.S. Marines to help him crush a rebellion by leftists and Muslims.

Cautious opponents

But if the departure of the Palestinians has not eliminated Lebanon's long-standing leftist-rightist, Muslim-Christian feuds, it must have made the leftist and Muslim armed groups cautious about provoking a confrontation.

The gifts the PLO was able to

leave behind for the Murabitoun and other militias shows which partner was the main military power in the Palestinian-Lebanese leftist alliance.

Outside the Murabitoun headquarters in a shell-damaged mosque last week stood a Soviet-made T-34 tank, admittedly elderly, a brand new tracked anti-aircraft gun and an armoured personnel carrier.

Although bolstered by these new weapons, the leftist and Muslim forces are facing a greatly strengthened foe.

Bashir Gemayel already has some 5,000 Christian militiamen to support him, still fresh after not being involved in the fighting around Beirut. And from Sept. 23, when he takes over formally from outgoing President Elias Sarkis, he will have the Lebanese regular army, paramilitary gendarmerie and police at his government's command.

Behind them are the armoured ranks of the Israeli army, in control of about half Lebanon and although far from cooperating closely with Mr. Gemayel, sharing his distaste for the illegal militias in west Beirut.

Israeli leaders have backed down on demands that the leftist and Muslim militiamen be removed from Beirut as well as the PLO, conceding that this is an internal Lebanese issue.

But Israeli forces have been keeping up pressure on the militiamen still in Beirut's southern suburbs. Until the Lebanese army was finally deployed in one area on the coast this week, the Israelis had been advancing and threatening to move further unless the militias dispersed.

Faced with these odds, the militias appear to have adopted a policy of co-operating with the government while their military strength and some of their bargaining power remains intact, rather than digging in for a showdown they could scarcely guarantee to win.

U.S. wants existing Israeli settlements to remain intact

WASHINGTON — The United States has told Israel and Arab states privately that although it wants a freeze on new Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, it will oppose Arab efforts to dismantle existing settlements.

In a secret list of U.S. "talking points" conveyed to Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel and some Arab leaders in advance of President Ronald Reagan's Middle East speech last week, the United States further declared that it would not alter its refusal to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organisation until it recognizes Israel's right to exist and Security Council Resolutions 242 of 1967 and 338 of 1973.

The "talking points" were made available to a reporter Wednesday. The Israeli government has expressed strong opposition both to points made in Mr. Reagan's speech and also to some of the specific ideas not mentioned in the president's speech, but conveyed by Ambassador Samuel W. Lewis to Mr. Begin privately.

Administration officials seemed not to be very concerned by the Israeli Knesset's rejection of the U.S. peace proposals. Mr. Reagan, when asked by reporters for his reaction, said that he had stressed the need for negotiations in his speech and "I think we have to understand that sometimes positions are being staked out with those negotiations in mind."

In the talking points document, the United States said that in the stalemate Palestinian autonomy talks, it interpreted the phrase in the Camp David accords of "full autonomy" for the Palestinians to mean "giving the Palestinians inhabitants real authority over themselves, the land and its resources, subject to fair safeguards on water."

Israeli interpretation

The Israelis have asserted that in the Camp David agreement, "full autonomy" was meant in the initial five-year interim phase to deal with the inhabitants but not the land in the West Bank and Gaza. The U.S. document also said that the United States would support "economic, commercial, social and cultural ties between the West Bank, Gaza, and Jordan" during the initial phase.

One of the points that has been most sharply opposed by Israel said that the United States supports "participation by the Palestinian inhabitants of East Jerusalem in the election of the

West Bank-Gaza authority." The Israelis have argued that this implies a new division of Jerusalem. In his speech, Mr. Reagan affirmed support for the continued unity of Jerusalem, but with its status to be decided by negotiations.

On the settlements, the United States said in the "talking points" that it supported "a real settlement freeze," but added that it would oppose "dismantlement of the existing settlements" during the transitional five-year period.

As to the eventual status of the Jewish settlements, the United States said that this "must be determined in the course of the final status negotiations."

But it also said that the United States would oppose any Israeli control over the settlements in the future as "extraterritorial outposts."

The Israelis have complained that there is nothing in the Camp David agreement on a freeze on settlements, and that such a move would deny Jews the right to live in historically Jewish lands.

The talking points said that the United States interprets Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967 as applying to the West Bank and Gaza Strip "and requires Israeli withdrawal in return for peace."

It said that the U.S. view of the extent of the Israeli withdrawal would be "significantly influenced by the extent and nature of the peace and security arrangements offered in return."

The United States also said "it is our belief that the Palestinian problem cannot be resolved through Israeli sovereignty or control over the West Bank and Gaza. Accordingly, we will not support such a solution," it said.

As to a Palestinian state, the "talking points" said that the United States preferred "association of the West Bank and Gaza with Jordan."

"We will not support the formation of a Palestinian state in those negotiations," it said. "There is no foundation of political support in Israel or the United States for such a solution. The outcome, however, must be determined by negotiations." Israel has objected to the United States stating its preferences on the eventual outcome of the negotiations. It has said that this prejudged the negotiations called for in Camp David and also cast doubt on the ability of the United States to be a mediator.

— New York Times



GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 8543
♥ K73
♦ Q52
♣ K63

EAST
♠ K1097
♥ A Q J 6
♦ Q 8 5 2
♣ 9 7

WEST
♠ J 8 7 4
♥ A Q J 6
♦ Q 8 5 2
♣ 9 7

SOUTH
♠ 2
♥ A 6 4
♦ A K J 10 3
♣ A Q 5 2

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
5 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

Sometimes, the same suit combination can be tackled in different ways. How would you handle the club suit in this hand?

After he had limited his bidding with his one no trump response, North felt that his fine support for both of his partner's suits merited a jump preference. South took heed of the fact that he could not expect more than nine to ten points in his partner's hand and wisely settled for game.

West led the jack of hearts. Since he would surely have to lose a trick in each major suit, the fate of the contract hinged on declarer being able to avoid losing a

club trick. Obviously, if the suit were to split 3-3, there would be no problem, but since the odds favored a 4-2 division, the fourth club could present a problem.

One way to manage the suit is to draw two rounds of trumps and then play off three rounds of clubs. However, it is unlikely that the hand that is short in clubs would also have only two trumps. Therefore, that line must be combined with another possibility — that the hand short in clubs might have to waste a trump by ruffing "on air" instead of trumping a high club.

That can be accomplished only if East is the defender who is short in clubs. Win the king of hearts in dummy and cash the ace-king of diamonds. Now the clubs must be handled with care. Cash the ace and king of clubs and lead a club toward the queen. If East does not ruff, win the queen and ruff your fourth club with dummy's high trump, and you make your contract.

But it does help East to ruff the club, for now you follow with your low club and East has ruffed your loser. East does best to continue with a heart. You win the ace and discard a heart from dummy on the queen of clubs. Now you can ruff your heart loser on the table, and you lose only a spade and a club ruff.

Handwritten signature: محمد الجليل